THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

FOR JUNE, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

No. VI.

The NINTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the forty-fifth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, cap. 47; entituled, "An Act to appoint Commissioners to enquire and examine into the Public Expenditure, and the Conduct of Public Business in the MILITARY DEPARTMENTS therein mentioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments."

[Ordered, by the Hon. House of Commons, to be printed, 14th April 1809.]

ARMY EXPENDITURE IN THE WEST INDIES.

PUBLIC Virtue may justly be considered under two distinctions: that of abstaining from doing any injury to the public, however pressed by temptation, and as it were, solicited by convenience; and that of doing eminent service to the body politic, by wise councils, distinguished exploits, salutary examples, or skilful exertions of the public strength. The former is constant; the latter is more shewy; it even dazzles the eyes of the multitude, under the appellation of glory: but its opportunities for action are more rare: and its effects, to say truth, are transient. The victories of Marlborough have long ceased to have any influence on the politics of Europe, or on the character of our countrymen; but the wisdom of those statesmen which Elizabeth assembled round her throne is felt, and beneficially felt, by the present generation. Every man cannot be a statesman: yet in free states every man may serve his country effectually, by discharging his duty to it, according to his station.

Those who are in stations of trust, especially in pecuniary concerns, are not seldom called to exercise a self-denial, which is directly at variance with the opportunities put in their way by Fortune. Profit is extremely tempting: the "tide in the affairs of men" is almost irresistible, and it bears away the quiescent bark, with a gentle violence so powerful, that whatever affects to assume the attitude of opposition, whether it be conscience or circumspection, is scouted as an enemy, or at least as an intruder.

The vindictive daughters of Jove were described by the poet, as brandishing long whips, and following, though with leaden feet, the flight of transgressors. The Report from which we now give extracts, is a remarkable instance of the propriety of that description. Many years have elapsed since the extensive peculations to which it refers were committed: and great has been the art employed to elude and disappoint enquiry; yet enquiry has proceeded; and that it was high time it should be reduced to practice, will appear beyond denial in the following pages. Our courts of justice have lately seen another Culprit, a contractor, who had transgressed in much the same manner, appear in the humble guise of a suppliant for compassion, and so far meeting his sentence, as to have repaid to the public a large sum of money of which he had defrauded the nation, his employers. It is necessary to complete effectually this undertaking, and to convince whoever has issues of the public money through his hands, that honesty is the best policy; though knavery may, for a while, laugh at that *squeamish* conduct, by which his own is condemned.

As a main branch of the present Report affects an individual, now under a process at law, we refrain from using that

language concerning it, in print, which every honest mind may adopt in words, to express its abhorrence of such malpractices. This, however, we will venture to say, that if Britain is destined to fall, it will be by means of her own children; by means of her own officers; by the greatness of her pecuniary concerns; and by the underhand dealings of those who have the hardiness to put a good face on the worst of crimes. Over those who are guilty of such atrocities the arm of the law must be stretched out with vigour. It is not enough that it be stretched out, it must fall with a weight not to be resisted. A victory over the satellites of Buonaparte is much towards the delivery of our country from his tyranny; but a victory over corruption among ourselves is more. We indulge the hope, that the enquiries made and making, will issue in the most beneficial effects; and that, as we have seen the greatest among us brought to the bar of their country, and *invited*, somewhat clamourously, to retire from office, so we shall see those who have preyed on the vitals of their country, in other departments, and by other means, brought to condign punishment: of which a very severe and scarcely bearable part, must be that of being reported peculators by the judgment of a Commission appointed by our National Legislature.

The labours of the Commission have rested pretty much on the Reports of the Commissioners sent to the West Indies, to inquire on the spot into the *extraordinary* expences which had been charged in the islands. It was notorious that the demands made on the Treasury for public services there, were enormous: they were indeed beyond endurance: and in fact these Commissioners detected and disclosed a combination of rapine, which they appear to have wanted words to describe. The Commissioners were Mr. Philip Rogers Bearcroft, Commissary of accounts to the army in the West Indies; Mr. James Chapman, and Mr. John Wilson. Between Oct. 22, 1802, and March 2, 1805, they transmitted ten Reports. From these this Report abstracts the more prominent articles: of which we now proceed to offer Excerpta.

Mr. Phipps had been originally appointed Deputy Paymaster General for the West Indies by Mr. Barré, when Paymaster General of the Forces, and he was appointed to the same office by Messrs. Ryder and Steele in March 1791. His pay was £1. 10*s.* per diem. Mr. Phipps never executed the office himself in the West Indies, but appointed Mr. Græme in November 1792, by a regular power of attorney, to act as his Substitute, and authorised him to depute his agency to any other Person. Previously, however, to the date of this power of attorney, there was a formal indented agreement executed between Mr. Phipps and Mr. Græme, by which Mr. Phipps engaged to allow to Mr. Græme, as a compensation for his performing the duties of Deputy Paymaster, a moiety of the allowances and profits of his office. Mr. Græme arrived in the West Indies, Feb. 4th, 1793.

Regular Accounts of all his transactions were transmitted to Mr. Phipps, *but he destroyed them, together with the Deed of Agreement*, subsequently to the commencement of the Enquiry of the West India Commissioners, under an impression, as he alleges, that he was protected by the Treasury Minute of 7th July 1796.

A copy however of the Deed, and a particular of these Accounts, were afterwards procured from Mr. Græme. The moiety of the advantages paid to Mr. Phipps, amounted to £3,325. 14*s.* 1*d.*

Mr. Hugh Rose succeeded Mr. Græme in executing the duties of Deputy Paymaster in the West Indies. Some Friends were his Sureties to Mr. Phipps; but he denies that there was any Agreement between him and Mr. Phipps or Mr. Græme for any division of Profits.

It appears from Mr. Phipps's Evidence, however, that although he made no agreement with Mr. Hugh Rose, yet that he received £11,000 from him, which he (Mr. Phipps) considered as a moiety of the Profits, independent of any advantage from the Contingent Account.

Mr. John Gordon succeeded Mr. Rose in the office of Deputy to Mr. Phipps, August 25th 1797, and resigned it June 24th 1799. The advantages of the situation arose, he says, from his business as a Merchant, because he was enabled to derive emolument from the use of the public Bills passing through his hands, and from the importation of specie.

Mr. Sayers succeeded Mr. Gordon. He took the employment, he says, in order to promote his mercantile concerns by a command of money, and with a view to other advantages from commercial speculation. He obtained these, it appears, whilst he held the office, by being concerned with other persons in several Army Contracts, for supplying Negroes for Government Works, and in the sale of Rum and Provisions to the Commissary General; but the Vouchers for these articles were made out in the names of other persons.

He also took or bought, during this period, the public Bills negociated by Mr. Valentine Jones, at the marked rate of Exchange, and retailed them, he admits, at from one to three per cent. profit; and he imported large quantities of specie, from which, and from his other transactions, his profits were, he says, considerable; but that he could not render an exact account of them, and that he had made no agreement to share them with any one.

The whole Expenditure of the Pay Department in the West Indies, from Dec. 25th 1792 to Dec. 24th 1800, is stated in First Report of the Commissioners at £2,004,894. 6*s*. 10*d*. The public Bills which were remitted by or on account of the individuals who acted for Mr. Phipps as Deputy Paymasters, and which had not been traced by the Commissioners, as they state, without much labour and assiduity, amounted to £41,300, by Mr. Græme; £62,000, by Mr. Gordon; and £61,000, by Mr. Sayers; on which the Commissioners make the following observation:—"To what purposes the sums thus remitted were destined, whether wholly to supply funds for mercantile pursuits, or for drawing private Bills with advantage, or for speculations of any other nature, our means of intelligence will not at this moment permit us to venture an opinion, although we have positive proof of the proceeds of those remittances having been applied to the private uses of the Persons whose names are before mentioned. *The loss upon these Bills of Exchange is nevertheless charged to the Public*, in the same manner as if they had been negociated through other mediums in the West Indies."

From the whole of the preceding information it may be collected, that at the time when the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were induced, on the foundation of Mr. Phipps's Memorial, to make the Order appearing of 6th July 1796, he *could have furnished an account of the actual contingencies of his Office, and of the prices at which the Bills drawn on the Paymaster General were actually sold*, the profits from which, by his Instructions, should have been credited to the Public, for he himself had participated in the nett profits from both; and that whilst he was receiving a salary of £1. 10*s*. per diem, from February 1793 to June 1799, and resided in England contrarily to the tenor of his instructions, his Attornies or Agents were employing the Public Money to their private advantage, justifying therefore the observation of the West India Commissioners, "that in the hands of Mr. Phipps, the office of Deputy Paymaster General to the Forces in the West Indies had been during the war a highly lucrative sinecure, and in the hands of his Agents a matter of avowed mercantile speculation."

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Mr. Valentine Jones was appointed successor to Mr. John Jaffray, in the superintendance of the Commissary Department Sep. 1st 1795, and Mr. Josiah Dornford at the same time Commissary of Accounts.

The Letter accompanying the Instructions to the Commissary General written by the order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, after noticing the Pay of the Commissary General, and of his Deputies and Assistants, states, that their Lordships expected, that neither he nor any of those persons should derive the smallest advantage, in any shape or mode whatever from their situations, beyond the pay fixed, except the regular allowances for Provisions, or of such articles as are usually furnished from the departments of the Quarter-master General, or Barrack-master General; and it was denounced to all in this Letter that if any one should be found to have profited in any manner, directly or indirectly, contrary to the above strict injunction, dismissal would be the consequence; and it was further stated in this Letter, that if disbursements should be necessary for Office Rent, Travelling, or other unforeseen expences, the circumstance was to be made known to the Commander in Chief, and his approbation was to be obtained to the charge.

Mr. Valentine Jones, had been resident Commissary of Stores and Provisions at Barbadoes in 1793, under Mr. Jaffray; and in 1794, he had been Commissary of Accounts, "selected for this last office," as the Secretary to the Treasury states in his Letter to General Sir Ralph Abercrömby, "for the remarkable regularity of his Accounts as resident Commissary;" and it is added, that "he was afterwards appointed to succeed Mr. Jaffray, as Commissary General, from his merits in the situation of Commissary of Accounts." But previously to these first appointments he had been Clerk, as has been mentioned, to Mr. Græme, the Agent to the Deputy Paymaster General; and whilst he was resident Commissary of Stores, &c. he had acted, during a temporary absence of Mr. Græme, as his private Agent, in the business of the Deputy Paymaster General. Mr. Jones therefore, even before he became Commissary General, had had much opportunity of becoming acquainted with the whole detail of the Army Expenditure in the West Indies, both ordinary and extraordinary.

Mr. Jones did not arrive in the West Indies, after his appointment to the office of Commissary General, till the Spring of 1796; and yet even as early as November in that year, the great purchases of Provisions made by him, considering the very ample supply sent from this Country, had attracted the serious notice of their Lordships; for it is observed, that he had not transmitted such a

Statement of the numbers to be victualled, nor such Accounts of the Issues, as justified such purchases.

In January 1797, the enormous amount of the Bills drawn on the Treasury, not justified by any Statement or Account sent home, had so particularly called for the animadversion of the Lords of the Treasury, that General Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander in Chief, was desired to make an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Jones; and if the result was not entirely satisfactory to him, he was further desired to send Mr. Jones home.

The rates of Exchange at which the Bills were drawn, varying in some instances 10 per cent. *in two days*, and 15 per cent. *in one day*, were said to have particularly struck the Lords of the Treasury; and it was observed that it was no answer to say, that although the Bills on the face of them were drawn at Martinique, they were in fact negociated at other Islands, because in such case, the date, the rate of Exchange, and the place, should have been filled up the day the Bill was sold, for there could be no effectual means of knowing otherwise, whether the Bills were drawn at a proper rate of Exchange or not.

On the 21st April in the same year, the Secretary to the Treasury states, that the Board was still without a single line to account for the expences which had been incurred; neither was there any Return of Provisions sent by Mr. Jones, or any application for supplies to be sent out, in order to avoid as much as possible the necessity of making purchases of Provisions in the Islands.

On the 10th of May it is to be collected that Mr. Jones had at last sent home some Accounts, which had been referred by the Treasury to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts. But in the Letter of this date Mr. Rose observes, "that the amount of the charge for Provisions and Rum, especially of the last article, allowing even for the quantity remaining in Store when Mr. Jones wrote, appeared to be enormous, and that it was difficult to suppose, judging from the usual allowance of Spirits for the numbers victualled, how an expence of £.376,000. could have been incurred for Rum, in *eight months*, on the spot where it was made, in addition to all the Wine sent from England, and to that purchased by Mr. Jones."

An instance is selected, which was effected in August 1796.

An instance of the manner of Mr. Jones's conducting his business, is selected by the Committee.

The Bill of Parcels (a Voucher produced by Mr. Jones) is dated St. Kitts, 20th August 1796: it purports that Valentine Jones, the Commissary General, had bought of John Gell 936 Puncheons of old Rum, at 12s 4d½ per Gallon, and Puncheons at 50s each, making together £.70,100. 11*s*. currency. This is certified to be the usual price, by Thomas Trusted and James Walker; and there is a further Certificate on this bill, signed by Josiah Dornford, Commissary of Accounts, and dated St. Pierre, Martinique, 22d August 1796, stating in words, that "the Voucher is correct, a written order of the Commander in Chief having been produced, dated 15th July 1796," John Gell's receipt is annexed, purporting that he had received the £.70,100. 11*s*. from Valentine Jones, by an order on the Deputy Paymaster General, and the receipt is witnessed by Richard Clarke.—Nevertheless it appears, that although all the forms of a regular Voucher have been observed in this case, the real transaction is concealed, and that a very great fraud has been practised on Government. The real history of the transaction appears to be, that the Rum was provided by Somersall and Co. of St. Kitts, by the order of Matthew Higgins of Martinique, it being expressly mentioned to be for the use of Government, and to be delivered into the King's Stores in that Island (St. Kitts); that the price paid for it to Somersall and Co. was 8*s*. 3*d*. currency per Gallon, and two and a half per-cent. Commission, with a further charge, dated August 22d 1796, for *colouring* the same; that it was not delivered into the King's Stores at St. Kitts until after 11th September 1796, but that Mr. Duncan Glasfurd, the resident Commissary, had been applied to some time before, by a person who said he came from Mr. Jones, to give a receipt for the Rum, which he (Glasfurd) refused, because it was not then delivered. From Mr. Duncan Glasfurd's evidence it appeared also, that the whole of the Rum called in the Voucher *old* Rum, was in fact all *new*, but *coloured so as to look like old*, and that some of it was *below Island proof*; and that the Casks, for which fifty shillings each was charged, were in a very bad condition. And from the evidence of Mr. Nathaniel Winter, a Merchant of Martinique, it further appears, that John Gell, stated in the Voucher produced by Mr. Jones to be the seller of the Rum, was no dealer in that article, but a Clerk of Mr. Winter, and resident in Martinique; and that the Rum was really bought by Mr. Jones, not of John Gell, but of Matthew Higgins; and that the persons who certified the price of the Rum were not Merchants of St. Kitts, but persons of inferior condition, resident in Martinique, and known to Mr. Winter by name only. The Commissioners state, that the clear profit to Mr. Higgins, and to those connected with him, in the sale of 1,200 Puncheons of Rum, was £.28,139. 13*s*. 9*d*. currency, exclusive of the profit which Mr. Higgins admits that he made by the sale of the Bills given to him by Mr. Jones, in payment for the Rum,

at a marked rate of Exchange. The Commissioners infer, that on the 22d August 1796, or before the time that Mr. Jones delivered this Voucher to the Commissary of Accounts, he could not but have known that the Rum was not then delivered into the King's Stores at St. Kitts, and that it was not bought of John Gell, and that the Voucher was consequently fabricated.

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The Commissioners state in their Eleventh Report, another transaction in the purchase of Rum, deserving also of particular notice. In this a person of the name of Gay was deputed by Matthew Higgins, in July 1796, to go to Dominica to buy Rum for the Troops. He was furnished for the purpose with Bills of Exchange, drawn by Valentine Jones on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in favour of Matthew Higgins. Gay, before the 15th August, had bought 416 Puncheons of Rum, part at 8s. 3d. currency per Gallon, and part at 8s. and the Casks at 45s. each: his whole charge including eight hundred and ten Pounds currency for storing, freight, colouring and Commission, was £.22,205 12*s*. 1*d*.

Amongst Valentine Jones's Vouchers, the Commissioners state, that there was one, dated 18th August 1796, in which it appeared that Valentine Jones had bought of—— Murphy of Dominica, precisely the same number of Puncheons of Rum, stated to be *old* Rum, at 12s 4d½ Currency per Gallon, and Casks at 50s. In an examination of Mr. Murphy, the Commissioners state, that he denied any knowledge of the transaction, but that at the time when he was in Martinique, he was often applied to by the Agents of Valentine Jones to sign Receipts to Vouchers for articles which he had not supplied; that he had no doubt but that the Receipt for the price of the Rum in question was one of them. "He did this, it is further stated, because he understood it was a matter of form, and done daily by all the Merchants of St. Pierre." On this transaction the Commissioners calculated the fraud on the Public to be £.9,789. 17*s*. 9*d*. for 472,989 Gallons of Rum, charged on an average at 12s. 2d. Currency per Gallon, most of which, it is known, was purchased at 8s per Gallon, by means of Agents like Gay.—The Account therefore, as they state it, allowing the same rate of expences on all the purchases as on Gay's at Dominica, will stand thus:

Gallons	s	d		Currency.
472,989	at 12	2	.....	£.287,734 19 0
D°	at 8		£.189,195 12s	
Expences.....			7,810 —	
			———	197,005 12 0
			Profit	£. 90,729 7 6

And this is exclusive of the profit on the Cask, charged often at 10s and sometimes at 15s beyond their cost, and of the profit on the Bills of Exchange, sold at from £5. to £25. per cent. beyond the price at which they were credited to the Public."

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In 1796, Matthew Higgins purchased, out of an American Vessel at Martinique, 300 Pipes of Wine at £59. 18s. Currency per Pipe; this was afterwards sold to Valentine Jones, for the use of the Public, at £99. Currency per Pipe.

In August 1796, Cruden of Martinique, having offered to sell some Flour to the Commissary General, Valentine Jones, was referred by him to Winter and Co. who purchased it at 12 Dollars per Barrel, and Cruden said, that he would have sold it to Valentine Jones for the same price. The Commissioners state, that in all Mr. Jones's Vouchers for Flour purchased during the corresponding period, it appears that 21 Dollars per Barrel was charged for it.

Whilst Mr. Jones was Commissary General, the Commissioners state, that he dealt chiefly with the house of Winter and Co. of Martinique. But during this period the Bills of Parcels for the articles supplied by this House to the Commissary General, were most commonly made out in other persons' names, as appears particularly in the instances of the purchases of Rum; and the receipts for the sums charged in the bills, are in the names of those other persons: it was therefore extremely difficult to ascertain what was the real extent of this House's dealings with the Commissary General. But the Commissioners find, as they state in their Fourth Report, that the sum of £.922,615. 17*s*. 11*d*. on the Public Account, had been really paid to Mr. Higgins, and those connected with him. So marked a preference of one person and his connection, considering the dispersed situation of the different Islands in which the supplies were wanted, was a circumstance sufficient of itself to raise a suspicion of the conduct of the Commissary General.

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Mr. Kennett Mc Leay, who some time before March 1803 had been appointed Deputy Paymaster General to the Forces in the West Indies in the room of Mr. Phipps, had been previously a Clerk in the Office of Mr. Hugh Rose, whilst he acted as the Deputy Paymaster, and during his temporary absence Mr. Mc Leay was joined with the Commissary General, Valentine Jones, and two others, in executing the office.

There was a large interchange of Public Bills between him and Mr. Jones, the first delivering to the second the Bills which he drew on the Paymaster General in England, and the second delivering to the first those which he drew on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Bills so delivered were sold by Mr. Mc

Leay, for Mr. Rose, in most instances at from 2½ to 5 per-cent. above the rate at which they had been marked when delivered by Mr. Jones. Mr. Hugh Rose, before his departure from the West Indies, gave Bills on the Paymaster General to the amount of £.100,000. to Mr. Jones, and when he quitted the office of Deputy Paymaster there was a balance due from Jones to Rose of £.30,000.

A Voucher was produced by Valentine Jones, purporting to be a Receipt by Haffey for £11,705. 18*s.* 6*d.* currency, being the price of 18,172 Gallons of Rum sold to Valentine Jones in 1796. Mr. Haffey, when examined by the Commissioners, stated, that in 1796 he sold 4,394 Gallons of Rum to Valentine Jones, for Bills which produced £2,834. 6*s.* 8*d.* Currency, but that he never sold the former quantity, and that the name to the Receipt is a forgery.

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The Contract for the hire of Vessels, previously to Mr. Jones's arrival, was made in November 1795, by Brigadier General Knox, then Quarter-master General, in the Leeward Islands, with Mr. Matthew Higgins, on terms which, Mr. Higgins says, were advantageous for the Public; yet half of the profits which Mr Higgins paid to the Deputy Paymaster General, Mr. Hugh Rose, by agreement, amounted, in April following, to £13,325; and Mr. Higgins offered Brigadier General Knox, on a suggestion that he might probably expect it, a share also of the profits; but this was refused by the General, who observed, that if Mr. Higgins found that the profits proved sufficient to enable him to make any allowance, the General had no objection to his appropriating something for some needy young men, who were in the Quarter-master General's Department; in consequence of which observation, Mr. Higgins gave the General £5,755, which, he says, was immediately divided between Colonels Sontag and Brownrigg, Captain Swinburne, Mr. Bray, and the General's other Assistants.

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The provisions, &c. which Mr. Matthew Higgins, after April 1796, furnished to the Commissariat Department, were chiefly provided by him though the Agency of a House, consisting of Nathaniel Winter (brother of his principal Clerk, William Winter) of Tully Higgins (his own brother) and of William Baillie Rose (brother of Hugh Rose the Deputy Paymaster General); and this House occasionally borrowed names, by the desire of Mr. Higgins, in the way we have before stated, which, Mr. Higgins says, was done at this and other times, that he might not appear to be a gainer of more than his own proportion of profits, and in order to counteract a jealousy that existed by the preference he had obtained with the Commissary General: Mr. Higgins stated further, that Mr. Josiah Dornford, the Commissary of Accounts, was concerned in some of the provision speculations, and received from him, Mr. Higgins, £6,500 sterling, as his share of the profits, and that one of the vessels employed under Mr. Higgins's contract, belonged to Mr. Dornford.

Such were some of Mr. Valentine Jones's proceedings in his office of superintendant of the manner of expending the public money: what follows, are instances of equal honesty and care in those subordinate agents, whom he thought proper to establish in several of the islands.

Martindale, who had been Clerk to the resident Commissary at Bridgetown, William Smith, says, that his master had sold Rum, from the King's Stores, at a Dollar per Gallon, and replaced it by other Rum for which he paid three shillings and nine Pence, and that a formal complaint of this transaction was made to Valentine Jones, who refused to listen to it.

Fretwell Philips, Assistant Commissary in Barbadoes, in 1797, employed an Auctioneer to sell *one hundred* Tierces of damaged Flour from the King's Stores, and got him to sign a false Vendue Paper as for *two hundred and fifty Tierces* sold at the same rate of price, by which Philips could take credit in his Store Account for *one hundred and fifty* Tierces more than were sold, and apply them to his own use at the inferior price of damaged Flour.

James Philips, was a Clerk, from June 1797, in the Assistant Commissary's Office, in Barbadoes; whilst Smith, Roope, and Fretwell Philips, acted in those situations, it was his employment to make out fabricated Vouchers.

The Commissioners say in the twelfth report, dated Dec. 17, 1805, that,

"The loan of names to these fictitious Vouchers was common. Upwards of thirty persons, in Antigua and St. Kitts, several of them of respectability, having admitted to the Commissioners that they had lent their names, without having furnished any article, or knowing any thing of the transaction." And a person, a partner in a mercantile house of repute, in Antigua, is said to have admitted, "that he had himself signed another person's name to a receipt for money, purporting to be paid on account of the Public, and witnessed it in his own name; and that he had signed other receipts in the firm of the house, and certified the prices as an individual, considering the whole as mere form."

Nothing can be more desirable than to devise and establish some method by which such abuses should be prevented in future. To this the Commissioners directed their attention; and most of their suggestions have the sanction of this Report. The first subject of examination on such a question is the causes of failure in the present establishments: introductory to proper and efficient remedies.

The Commissioners shew the inefficiency of the Office of Commissary of Accounts, in investigating Accounts, and detecting Frauds, as well as in checking and controuling Expenditure; and they say, "that it never detected any one of the innumerable Frauds and Forgeries discovered by the West India Commissioners, but that, on the contrary, the perpetration of these acts had been encouraged by the facility with which coverings of form had been procured from this Office." Proceeding then, on the ground, that the want of the means of discovering and punishing Frauds immediately after commission, and the delay in the investigation of Expenditure, were among the causes of the abuses which had been enumerated, they recommend the establishment of a Board, which, like their own Commission, should consist of five Members, viz. Three exclusively employed in the duties of the Board, the Commander of the Forces, and the Civil Governor of the island in which the Head Quarters of the Army should be stationed.

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The great objects we had in view were, 1st, the establishment of a system of supply, which might probably prevent in the first instance the opportunities of fraud and peculation; and 2dly, such a speedy examination of the Accounts, and investigation into the conduct of the Parties concerned in the Public Expenditure, as might lead to an early detection of abuses and malpractices, and to a consequent speedy punishment and redress.

With this view, we recommend that the Rum, Wine, Flour, Provisions, &c. required for the service of the Commissariat Department in the West Indies, should be contracted for in London, at a Sterling price, to be paid for in London, on production of Certificates of delivery into His Majesty's Stores in the Colonies, by Bills at ninety days date.

No Contract should be made for *old* Rum, since not only deception in this respect is very easy and commonly practiced; but admitting that Rum twelve months old can be procured in large quantities in the Colonies (which may be doubtful) the increase of price seemed greatly to overbalance the interest of money and wastage consequent upon keeping the Rum twelve months in the King's Stores.

We recommend that public advertisements be strictly adhered to in the case of West India Supplies, because, we apprehend that many persons not directly trading in the commodities wanted, may be induced to offer, and on very low terms, for the purpose of obtaining freight for their vessels destined to bring home the produce of the Colonies.

We learn that Rum is more agreeable to the Soldiers than Wine, and that if it be old and mixed in due proportion with Water, it is also more wholesome than Fayal and other weak Wines, which, when issued to the Soldiers, they frequently exchange for new Rum, an article particularly injurious to their health. It is at the same time stated by Mr. Chollet, that from calculations made by him whilst he was Commissary General, it appears that the cost of a ration of Rum even a twelvemonth old, would not be more than one third of a ration of Wine. This subject we think deserving therefore of consideration, when it is recollected how large a quantity of weak Wines has of late been supplied for the use of the Forces on the West India station.

We may notice also in this place, that we have been informed by those who have obtained their knowledge from a long residence in the West Indies, that it is unnecessary to issue fresh beef to the Black Troops in our service, for *that they universally prefer salted provisions, for which they usually exchange it.* A saving, it is said, might be made by this alteration, of upwards of £18,000 per annum. It is recommended by the same authority also, that no Negroes be hired for the Public service, but that they be purchased, *for the hire of a Negro for two years would equal his prime cost*; and it has been suggested to us, that when Artificer Negroes are hired, a muster be had of them every two months by experienced masters in the art or trade, for that frequently mere Labourers are substituted for Artificers, the pay of the last being three times that of the first description.

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At the same time, however, that measures are adopted, in order to check the bad conduct of the Deputy and Assistant Commissaries, it will be highly expedient to hold out encouragement to those who shall prove themselves to be honest servants of the Public, and therefore we concur with another recommendation of the late West India Commissioners, that the pay of the Assistants should be progressively increased, and that they should be entitled to half-pay according to such increase, after a certain period of service. And that a prospect should be held out to the Clerks employed in the Commissariat, of succeeding to the rank and pay of an Assistant Commissary. The progressive increase of pay, and the right to similar half-pay,

might also be attached to the office of Deputy Commissary General.

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The recovery of Balances, and of Sums improperly charged against the Public, is not the only benefit to be derived from an early investigation of the Expenditure, for the detection of disobedience of orders and of frauds will give an opportunity for such a speedy prosecution and punishment of the offenders as can alone operate beneficially as an example. The offences for which Mr. Jones is now under prosecution were committed in 1796. If prosecution is to be so long delayed, it can hold out but little terror to the Officer who is conscious of guilt, and it is not likely to deter others from engaging in similar practices. After so many years experience of the gross misconduct of many in public trusts in the West Indies, it sems to be peculiarly requisite, not only that the examples of prosecution and punishment should speedily succeed the offence, but that these should take place in the Country where the offence was committed. The late West India Commissioners, in their Report to the Treasury of 22d April 1806, state, that from a knowledge that many Persons then in Public situations in the Departments of the Army, had been so accustomed to peculate, and were such adepts in every description of fraud and means of concealment, and had found, from experience, such immense emoluments arising from the practice, that they were induced to hazard a suggestion for establishing a summary mode of trial of all Persons employed in the Public Departments in the West Indies, who should be charged with breach of orders and regulations.

The Committee also recommend that there be Chief Justices appointed from this Country in two at least of the Windward and Leeward Islands, that their Salaries be paid by this Country, and be two thousand Pounds sterling per annum, without any fees or perquisites whatever; and that after a continuance in office for a period of six years, or if they shall be disabled from the due execution of their duties by the affliction of some permanent infirmity, they shall be entitled to an annuity for the term of their lives not exceeding one thousand Pounds.

These instances may serve in proof of the necessity for active measures being taken to put a stop to such a system of plundering, complaints could not fail of reaching the Lords of the Treasury, as well for disobedience to their orders as for such extravagance. There was no power in the West Indies capable of checking this evil; nevertheless the Commission proceeds to state some efforts made in England to obtain justice for the public.

We ought not to omit to notice, that when it appeared that any of the Persons implicated in the fraudulent transactions discovered by them were still in public situations, immediate steps were taken, on the suggestion of the Commissioners, to remove those Persons, and in some cases to proceed against them criminally.

The Solicitor to the Treasury, under the directions of the Lords Commissioners, prefered an Indictment against Mr. Valentine Jones, which was found by a Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, in June 1806.

The proceedings on this Indictment are suspended, however, in consequence of no Return being yet made to a Mandamus, which the Defendant under the powers of an Act of the 42d. of the King, chap. 85. has obtained, from the Court of King's Bench, to the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in Dominica, directing them to examine some Witnesses, whose testimony, Mr. Jones has alleged to be necessary to his defence. The reason that no Return has been yet made, to a Writ that was issued, as we learn, in the Michaelmas Term, 1806, is not known, but some steps have been lately taken, we understand; in consequence of which, the prosecution against Mr. Jones will be in a course for Trial at the Sittings after next Easter Term.

It will not be expected from us that we should be able to comprise fifty folio pages of Parliamentary printing in a single article; although we have, as we hope, presented a fair view of the contents of this very important Report. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves to close our account of it, without adding a few words on the subject of the consequences to our West India islands that actually did attend the *sudden* enactment of the embargo in America. There can be no doubt, but what that instantaneous, and even anticipatory measure was hurried on by the American government for the purpose of excessively pinching the British islands, and causing them to complain so loudly of starvation, that all their countrymen should sympathise with them. Happily, this *benevolent* purpose failed—completely failed — for; after a pause of astonishment and wonder, and some time spent in lamentable prediction, (we believe we are correct in stating, that) the islands felt very little of the abject sense of dependance on America. They certainly felt vexation and regret; but they soon discovered that their internal resources were of greater avail than they had supposed; and they received from other quarters

supplies which enabled them to support themselves without what they had been used to receive from America, in (to use a Quaker phrase) "*a measurable share of content.*"

The following extracts are from a letter dated Barbadoes, July 15, 1808, addressed by Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. to the Lords of the Treasury: which is given among the evidence annexed to this Report.

After the expedition of General Miranda to that part of the Spanish Main which is contiguous to Curaçoa, the Government of Carracas prohibited, under severe penalties, all communication between the inhabitants of the Province and the Island in question, which in a very considerable degree deprived it of its usual abundant Supplies of various kinds of Food, drawn from that Coast previous to this prohibition; this being followed by the Embargo in America, a measure in itself tending infinitely to distress all the West Indies, left that Island nearly destitute of all resource, excepting what could for a time be drawn from Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, which was so far drained by the month of April, as to induce their respective Governors to prohibit the further exportation of dry Provision, and to refuse a demand specially sent from Curaçoa for Flour, although the bearer was authorised to pay *thirty-two Dollars* per Barrel for it.

The Embargo in America, I considered, says Mr. Mackenzie, a matter of secret arrangement between the Party presiding in that country and the Rulers of France; an opinion in which I was somewhat confirmed by the Governors of Martinique and Guadaloupe, *taking forcible possession of nine months supply of Flour, for their respective Garrisons, from the Merchants*, a measure which appeared to me not consistent with the general conduct of Vilaret Joyeuse, without express orders from his Court. . I possessed myself of almost the whole stock of Flour in the West Indies, which at the utmost extent did not exceed two months supply for the Troops.. At Antigua and St. Vincent, upwards of eleven hundred Barrels of Flour laid unemployed, while this Island (Barbadoes) has been reduced to its last week's Supply, while St. Lucia has been without a morsel of Bread, and while the few Barrels which could be picked up at St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, have been purchased for the Garrison at forty-eight Dollars per Barrel.

This urgent state of things did not long continue.———The exertions made by France, in consequence of the embargo, to supply her islands, have cost her several of her finest frigates, and smaller vessels, in captures: we might add, several of her men of war of the line.

Collection of Tracts, &c. particularly from the late Lord Somers' Papers. Second Edition revised, augmented, and arranged, by Walter Scott Esq. 4to. Vol. I. Price £3. 3s. Cadell and Davies, &c. London. 1809.

This Collection was first published, in four divisions, of four volumes each, in the years 1748, 1750, 1751, 1752. The high credit it has maintained ever since its first appearance, and its having become extremely scarce and high-priced, have been the editor's inducements to present it to the British Public in its present improved state.

The merit of such historical collections, and this of Lord Somers, in particular, is too generally acknowledged, to render it necessary, or even adviseable, for us to expatiate on their utility. In the present instance the original interest of the work has been greatly enhanced, by the editor's industry and attention. The tracts, in their first publication were given without order or arrangement; but, in this edition the editor has adopted a chronological classification of tracts, according with the reigns of the different monarchs of England; the precedence of the essays, being regulated by the date of the subject, rather than by that of publication. As there are but few tracts prior to the reign of Elizabeth, these are thrown together, without any other subdivision, than that of the respective reigns; as a preliminary collection. From the time of Elizabeth, downwards, the tracts of each reign are divided, according to their subjects, under the distinct heads of ecclesiastical, civil, military, and miscellaneous. The last division contains all those pamphlets which do not naturally belong to any of the preceding branches of history. It must be obvious, that although the lines of distinction drawn, are, generally speaking plain and decided, yet some tracts, from the variety of the subjects on which they treat, might be referred without impropriety to more than one class. Where such occasions of doubt occur, the choice, of course, must be decided by the editor's judgment. A Table of Contents and an Index (necessary appendages to publications of this kind) enable the

reader to correct any mistake that he may discover.

The tracts in each subdivision are arranged, either with reference to their subject; or, those which are totally unconnected, in the order of chronology.

Besides the advantages of this luminous arrangement, we find in this edition, valuable introductory remarks, and notes, added by the present editor. The object of the introductions is to present such a summary view of the circumstances under which the historical and controversial tracts were respectively written, as to prevent the necessity of reference to other works. Such, therefore, as refer to events of universal notoriety, are but slightly and generally mentioned: such as concern less notorious points of history, are more fully explained. The notes are in general illustrative of obscure passages; or they are brief notices of authorities, whether corroborative of, or contradictory to, the statements in the text.

The Editor informs us, that the enlargement of this edition has been a favourite object with him; and that he has added to the present volume, tracts, either of intrinsic curiosity, or suitable companions by their subject, to those included in the first edition. Queen Elizabeth's "Injunctions concerning the Clergy and Laity of the Realme in 1559," the Memoirs on the wars in the Low Countries, by the gallant Williams; and the very singular poetical Account of Ireland, by Derrick, are the most interesting and most curious, of those now published for the first time.

Having thus given a description of the work before us, all which its situation, beyond the limits of criticism, allows, we shall present our readers with a few samples of the historical lore it contains. The tracts relative to the times anterior to Queen Elizabeth's reign, are the same as those which have already appeared in the first edition, and this circumstance might, perhaps, have justified our passing them unnoticed, but, in the earliest of these documents, we have discovered such an unaccountable variation in the price of several articles of home production, during the short period of a century, as we thought well worthy of remark.

Both documents are taken from the Cotton library; and are the only tracts relating to the reign of King John, and of Edward II. in this collection.

They are both written in Latin: but we have translated them, for the more ready comparison of them with the statements of writers of British history.

Inventories of Chattels in King John's time, by which the price and value of an Ox, a Cow and other articles, in that age may be known.

CHATTELS OF HAKELINTUN.

The lord of the manor ..... has 4 oxen, each worth 5 shillings; and 2 young steers (bovetos) worth 6 shillings; 1 cow, 5 shillings; two young heifers, 5 shillings; 2 horses 8 shillings; 1 hog 12d; 20 quarters of wheat, each at 4 shillings; 16 quarters of malt each 2 shillings; 10 quarters of beans, and peas, each 2 shillings; Total £8 16s.

Henry son of Herbert has 2 cart horses 5 shillings; 2 heifers 5 shillings; 1 cow 4 shillings; 1 ewe 6d; 1 hog 6d; 2 pigs 6d; half a quarter of wheat 2 shillings; 1 bushel of beans 6d; half a quarter of malt 10d; Total—18s. 10d.

Humphred Carpenter, has 2 horses 6 shillings; 1 cow 4 shillings; 1 heifer 2 shillings; 2 calves 12d; half a quarter of wheat 2 shillings—Total 15s.

Simon Loni, has 1 cow 4 shillings; a young beast 2 shillings; 1 horse 3 shillings; half a quarter of beans 12d—Total 10 shillings.

Randolph, son of Edmond: 1 horse 2s. 6d; 1 cow 4 shillings; 2 young beasts 3 shillings—Total 9s. 6d.

Richard Huile: 2 heifers 5 shillings; 1 horse 2s. 6d—Total 7s. 6d.

Geofirey 1 horse 2 shillings; 2 young bulls 5 shillings; a young ox 2s. 6d; 16 sheep, each 6d; a bushel of wheat 12d—Total 19 shillings.

Adam Sire: 1 horse 2s. 2d; 1 cow 4 shillings; 1 heifer 2 shillings—Total 8s. 6d.

Roger Cuthelne: 1 horse 3 shillings; 1 ox 4 shillings; 1 heifer 3 shillings; 1 calf 12d; a quarter of wheat 3 shillings—Total 15s.

William Dredegol: 1 ox 4 shillings; 1 horse 3 shillings—Total 7s.

Bridget, Widow: 1 horse 2s. 6d; 1 heifer 2s. 6d.—Total 5s.

Eda, Widow: 1 bullock 2s. 6d; 2 young bulls, 5 shillings; 1 calf 12d; 1 horse 3 shillings; 6 sheep, each at 6d; 3 young pigs, each at 4d.—Total 15s. 3d. &c. &c.

Under Edward II. we find the price of these commodities greatly enhanced; for the parliament, assembled in London, in the eighth year of his reign, thought

proper, as appears by the next document in the collection, to publish the following assizes of provision:

We, &c. have ordained,—that, a good and saleable fat live ox, not fed with grain, be henceforth sold for 16 shillings; and no more; and if he have been fed with corn, and be fat, then he may be sold for 24 shillings, at the utmost; also, a good fat live cow, for 12 shillings; a fat hog, of two years of age, for 40d; a fat sheep, with the wool on, for 20d; a fat sheep, shorn of its wool, for 14d; a fat goose, in our city aforesaid, for 3d; a good, and fat, capon, for 2½d; a fat hen for 1½d; and two chickens for 1½d; and three pigeons for 1d; and 20 eggs for 1d.

Now, we learn from Stowe, that wheat, beans, and peas, sold for twenty shillings a quarter, malt for a mark (13s 4d) a quarter, &c. We know that great allowance ought to be made for the scarcity occasioned by the misfortunes of Edward's reign; which Stowe describes as augmented by the very regulation intended to remedy the evil; yet a national assembly, fixing the *maximum* of provisions, would naturally keep as near to the fair, and usual market prices, as the circumstances of the times could allow. Under king John we find oxen estimated at *four* or *five* shillings in value; but under Edward they are raised to *sixteen* or even to *twenty-four* shillings; this is a four-fold advance on inferior beasts; and nearly five-fold on those of superior quality. Yet it will be remarked, that all kind of meat did not rise in the same proportion. A sheep which is generally valued at *six-pence* under king John, is by the statute of Edward ordered to be sold for *fourteen-pence* only, when fat, and shorn; but if unshorn for *twenty-pence*; which shews too that the price of the wool was nearly one third of that of the animal, even after the expence of fattening it.

If it may be thought, that the value of these articles, was apparently raised (as they are in our own time) by the diminished value of money: but we are not aware of any such sudden extension of our commerce, as could have introduced the precious metals into our island, so rapidly, and in such abundance, as to be an adequate cause for this effect. Neither have we any knowledge of new mines opened, or old mines rendered more productive, whereby the circulating wealth of Britain might be encreased. It is possible, that some epidemic distemper might have diminished the number of the larger cattle, yet have spared the sheep, &c. Or, the numbers of sheep might have been augmented; and thereby individuals might remain in value nearer to the prices of their fellows in former days, than oxen.

Whatever might be the cause, we recommend an inquiry into it to the attention of antiquaries and political writers. We cannot at present, ourselves, engage in the discussion. Will the progressive encrease of price for the necessaries of life, which appears to have taken place in those early days, (and which no doubt, must have been sensibly felt, by the purchasers) continue, without any remission or limitation? It is surely a phenomenon in politics; and perhaps, the tracing of its existence and effects, during so many centuries, may contribute towards its solution.

We shall conclude our observations on the tracts prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by remarking, that "the Manner of holding Parliament under king Richard II. copied from an ancient manuscript," is almost throughout, *verbatim* the same, as "the olde and ancient order of keeping Parliament in England, used in the time of Edward the Confessor," inserted in the civil tracts of Queen Elizabeth; as having been collected under her reign by John Vowell. This last appears to be only a more correct copy of an ancient record. This, we think, the editor should have remarked. He might even have instituted a comparison between the two copies; and by so doing, he would, perhaps, have avoided what we consider as an erroneous conjecture. One of the articles of the tract given under the head of king Richard's reign runs thus:

Of the five Clerkes belonging to Parliament.

Also, the king shall assigne v clerks, wise and approbate, of whom the first shall attend the bishops, the second the proctours of the clergy, the third the earles and barons, the fourth the knights of the shire; the fifth the citizens and burgesses; and every of them shall have ijs a-day unlesse thei be king's *huantis* and have a sufficient liveing by the king, then they shall have xijs. a-day. The which clerks shall write all doubts and answers bettween the king and parliament, &c.

On the word *huantis* the editor makes the following observation in a note:

This uncommon word occurs below, where mention is made of the king's *huant* at arms. The meaning is obviously derived from the French word *huer*; and the word seems equivalent to crier. Probably the *huant* was a kind of herald, or pursuivant.

Now it does not, by any means comport with our ideas, that a pursuivant at arms should be "a wise and approbate clerk, to attend bishops, &c. and *write* all doubts and answers between the king and parliament, &c."—This is properly a civil office; nor can we account for such clerks having *two-shillings* a-day, when receiving nothing from the king; but *twelve-shillings*, when "thei have a sufficient living by the king."—But a reference to the copy of the same document, published under Queen Elizabeth, would have enabled the editor to correct this inaccuracy, and to suppress a conjecture altogether inadmissible, and grounded on an evident mistake in the manuscript. The same article runs thus in Vowell's copy:

Of the five Clarks.

Also the king shall assign five clarks, wise and approbate; of whom the first shall attende the bishops; the second the proctors of the clergie; the third the earls and barons; the fourth the knights of the sheeres, and the fifth the citizens and burgesses—and every of them shall have ij *shillings* a day unlesse they be the *king's servants*, and have sufficient living of the king, and then they to have *but* xij PENCE, the day: which clarks shall write, &c.

If these laws were regulations for the holding of Parliaments in the time of Edward the Confessor, as this copy professes them to be, then Parliaments were holden in his time: and long before his time; for these payments and other appointments, appear to be derived from established custom and precedent, and not to be now instituted for the first time. It is possible, indeed, that they might be afresh promulgated, and that on some public occasion copies of them might be taken by the parties concerned, and circulated into different parts of the kingdom: but the very variations of a legislative provision prove the prior existence of that provision: and in this view we consider the evidence of these documents. The mention of the "knights of the sheeres," and the "citizens and burgesses," shews that these representatives were integral and necessary parts of Parliament, originally; although the mode of their election might be different at different periods: We know that has been varied since.

We are not to infer, that these five parties sat in five different places: they all sat together, in one hall; yet on distinct seats, according to their rank; and each had a clerk, for the convenience of making memoranda of what was proposed or decided, of the order of business, of entering minutes on the journals, and other literary duties.

The History of the County of Brecknock, in two Volumes. Vol. I. containing the Chorography, general History, Religion, Laws, Customs, Manners, Language, and System of Agriculture used in that County. Vol. II. containing the Antiquities, sepulchral Monuments and Inscriptions, natural Curiosities, Soil, Mineralogy, Plants, Genealogies, Arms of the principal Families, *(coloured)* &c. Price of Part I. £3. 3*s*, Price of Vol. II. £4. 14*s*. 6*d*. By Theophilus Jones, Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Brecon. Royal Quarto. Brecknock, Printed for the Author, sold by North, Brecon: Booth, London, 1805.—1809.

Mr. Jones is a good humoured gentleman, who jokes on the attachment of his friends of the principality to their genealogies, and laughs at the thought of suffering his slumbers to be broken by censorious reflections directed against the ignorance or indocility of the Celts. He gave his printer a few pages of family descents, at a time; lest the whole mass should have bewildered the poor fellow's imagination: and he helps Mr. Pinkerton to additional proofs of the cruelty of his countrymen, by quoting a Welsh adage importing that the greatest of luxuries is "caws wedi bobi, a Sais wedi grogi," toasted cheese and hung Saxon. Notwithstanding *this* proof of *cannibalism*, we know so much of the hospitality of our Welsh brethren, and are so little deterred from their society by their proverbs, that we should not be afraid to trust ourselves, even ourselves! in Mr. Jones's company. Of such Welshmen as it has been our lot to be acquainted with, we may honestly observe, that their *doings* have usually been kinder, whatever were their *sayings*.

We have, occasionally, bestowed some pains in obtaining correct notions of the ancient inhabitants of our Island, of their manners, sentiments, conduct, and general disposition. Our pages have witnessed to a part of this: and may hereafter witness more. For the present, however, we content ourselves with acknowledging our obligations to the worthy author of the work before us, for enlarging our acquaintance with the County of which he is the historian. The three volumes contain a variety of information, connected with the history, productions, and present state, of the County of Brecknock: with occasional hints for improvements, in various places. We well know the labour required by such an undertaking; the indefatigable research and even anxiety to ascertain facts, and *accompaniments* of facts, the importance of which is not visible to every eye: yet if mistaken, and the mistake is suffered to continue, they are not only offensive when detected, but are injurious to general history. Truth is of so great importance that every endeavour to display it to advantage is laudable; and few writers have more favourable opportunities of vindicating truth than those who trace the history of a county. The general ignorance of the ancient British language which prevails among our historians, has prevented them from deriving much knowledge from sources that were open to a native of the Principality: and Mr. Jones avails himself of his intimacy with his mother tongue to explain many difficult words and phrases, which though derived from our forefathers, are now almost unmeaning. Some of these perplex the honest auditors of certain of our law proceedings, who can scarcely believe their ears are safe when exposed to the battery of a composition of English, Latin, Norman French, and other dialects, fired off with the volubility of a *good speaker* at the bar. That the people should understand the laws to which their obedience is demanded, is so evidently a just proposition, that no argument can render it stronger: this they might do originally: but to say that they understand them at the present time, is to do more than justice to the present enlightened age. We might allude to other particulars which originally were founded on good sense, or on existing circumstances; but for which the most intelligent are now perplexed to assign a reason or cause.

We proceed, however, to consider this performance, especially the first volume of it, in which the author is under a kind of necessity of adapting the history of the country at large to this county in particular.

He begins, by describing the extent and geography of Brecknockshire, then follows an account of events connected with it, during the times of the Romans, to A. D. 450; and from that period to modern times. The language, manners, laws, popular opinions, commerce, and other particulars, take their due place: and an Appendix contains returns of the population, atmospheric tables, genealogies, and other documents. Mr. Jones also pays a laudable attention to the Natural History of his county: and that not only as an historian, but as an attentive observer of nature.

In Panorama, Vol. III. p. 564, we gave an extract from this volume, in which the natural sagacity of the sheep was noticed. A no less powerful instinct in fishes, especially the salmon, is well known: but the destructive consequences of suffering the fry to be destroyed by illicit depredators are scarcely known, or if known are little attended to. The trout of the Usk are in season from the beginning of March to the middle of July; but poachers take them at all times, by a perch net; and, not contented with the destruction they occasion by that means, they throw unslaked lime into the brooks where they resort to deposit their spawn. This destroys them by myriads; and to little profit, for the fish thus obtained are scarcely eatable. In like manner, the salmon which resort to the rivers (—the young fry are partial to the stream which gave them birth, and when grown they always frequent the haunts of their youth) are not deterred by ordinary difficulties; "but when they have made their way against the swiftest currents, and have successfully overcome the force of cataracts, they are still frequently unable to escape from man, their greatest and most indefatigable adversary. Upon their approaching the source of rivers where the stream is shallow or diminished, their pursuer watches them near a narrow gulley and either in the day time, or by burning a bundle of straw at night, by the light of which they are attracted, strikes them with a spear formed for this purpose, and drags them from their element at a time when the flesh is nauseous, if not un-

wholesome; although the death of a single fish is frequently attended with the destruction of millions in embryo, which would otherwise have contributed to the *common stock* of the adjacent country." Laws to prevent this cruel practice are not wanting; but they are disregarded.

Mr. Jones not only advises the preservation of fish, but recommends the increase of them, by converting the waste acres of this county into ponds; which would yield a ready supply of fish for the table, and the market.—"A *never failing* annual crop without the trouble of sowing or the expence of seed:"—"they lack," says he, "neither labour nor manure."

The history of King Offa, that ferocious enemy of the Welsh, and of his dyke, of which considerable remains may be traced at this day, is interesting to every Briton; and is given by Mr. Jones with considerable particularity. He has also inserted, a copy of an antient Welsh tune composed on occasion of the last great battle between these adversaries, in which the confederated Welsh were totally defeated, and their leader slain. "There is something so peculiarly plaintive and elegiac in these notes, that when it was played on the harp to the late Col. Chabert (a Swiss gentleman, who came to reside in Brecknockshire) it brought tears into his eyes, while he observed that he was sure it commemorated the defeat of a great army." We approve of such insertions, as they enable us to form a much better judgement of the skill and proficiency of former times than mere general epithets or observations. We are, however, sorry to learn, that although the *tune* is preserved the *words* of the Ode to it are lost.

In the course of this history we meet with various personages, of characters more interesting to their neighbours and contemporaries than to the world at large. Of some of them Mr. J. cannot decide whether they were good or bad, *on the whole*. They seem to have mingled great virtues with great vices. Opposite extremes, it appears, met in them; and we sometimes cannot but admire those very men, whom at other times, we are obliged to detest.

The inroads made by our English monarchs on the Welsh, the fierce resistance made by the valiant defendants, the various turns of events, till at length Wales became an integral part of Britain, are duly narrated by our author. The retreat of the famous Duke of Buckingham, the confederate of Richard III. in his acquisition of the crown, is related at length; together with his conference with Morton Bishop of Ely; which Mr. J. has extracted from Stowe. Mr. J. however, relieves the memory of Richard from those excessive villainies with which it has been loaded by writers of the Lancastrian party. He expresses also his "firm assent" to the opinion that Perkin Warbeck was the real Duke of York,—an opinion which we believe was first strongly patronized by Harley Earl of Oxford, who certainly had bestowed great diligence in consulting the Historians, and authorities of the times. The politics of Brecknock were versatile during the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Cromwell has the credit of having destroyed *all* the castles of the county, although he never was in it: and though it is said, that he battered and pulled down the castle of Brecknock, yet it appears from a MS. in the British Museum, written by Mr. Simmons, supposed to have been an officer in the royal army, that the inhabitants of Brecknock themselves, "very prudently destroyed the castle as well as the walls of the town, to prevent their being saddled with the maintenance of a garrison, or becoming a temptation for a siege." The same spirit of prudence animated the mode of resistance to the prevailing party. "One of the methods taken to distress the Parliament," says our author, "was curious: it seems the blacksmiths in this county fled with their neighbours, their wives and children into the woods on the appearance of the troops, having first destroyed or rendered useless their bellows, so that when a horse lost his shoe, it could not be supplied." The people were staunch royalists: when their revolts were suppressed in one place they broke out in another; and when after great exertions they were subdued, they could not restrain their heart burnings and complaints from shewing themselves in something more than words.

The Religion of the early ages is at all times an interesting subject of inquiry. Druidism was, beyond denial, the early religion of Britain; but what Druidism was is not so easily admitted. Julius Cæsar has usually been deemed good au-

thority on this subject; but Mr. J. will not admit his pretensions. He observes, very justly, that Cæsar had few, if any, opportunities, for acquiring personal knowledge of the doctrines and rites of the British Druids. The utmost he could know was by the reports of others: and whether they were correct, or he understood them correctly, may be doubted. When he says, the doctrines of the Bards of Gaul were received from Britain, he certainly has exalted some minor instance into a general principle. There is every reason to think that the Continent originally furnished this island with inhabitants, and with the worship which they received from their ancestors.

Be that as it may, our author ridicules the notion of human sacrifices being offered by the Druids. He finds a direct contradiction of such inhumanity throughout the remains of their institutions with which we are acquainted; and no trace either by precept or allusion to the custom. He even thinks the famous druidical *appearances* on Anglesey were intended merely to frighten Suetonius Paulinus: and that little credit is due to Romans who could attack women with dishevelled hair, and inoffensive unarmed men, after a victory bloodless on the side of the conquerors. He scouts the wicker image of Sammes, filled with men for immolation; and laughs at Mr. King's attempt to support the hypothesis which finds altars for the slaughter of men in all the Cromlechau, wherever extant. He, with Borlase thinks them sepulchral; and considers the reasonings of that learned antiquary on the subject, as irresistible.

The system and orders of Druidism Mr. Jones describes, according to the principles explained by Mr. Owen, which our readers have seen in Panorama, Vol. III. p. 165. He admits that no trace of the murder of the Bards by Edward I. is discoverable in the early Welsh poems or chronicles. He dismisses in few words the subject of the introduction of Christianity: inclines to the Welsh Triads which mention Brân-fendiged, *i. e.* Brennus the blessed, who became a hostage for his son Caractacus at Rome about A. D. 52,* as the first patron of it; but thinks it made no progress till about A. D. 172, when Eleutherius the twelfth Bishop of Rome sent two holy men, named Elvanus and Medwinus, at the desire of Lucius, King of Britain; to whose disciples, as well as to themselves, South Wales, especially, was greatly indebted. The murder of the monks at Bangor—by some attributed to Austin (Mr. J. hopes, untruly) gave the Saxon power and priesthood an insuperable advantage; and the British priesthood never afterwards could recover the respectability and interest they had lost. Mr. J. indeed seems to think that the sufferings of the Welsh clergy have continued to this day: he hints at opprobium cast on them, by being obliged to receive strangers as their dignitaries; and ironically praises the policy of the English prelates, who sent bishops ignorant of the manners and language of the country, and forced to preach and to *receive confessions* through the medium of interpreters.

This rule of the English court is founded in wisdom and sound policy; insomuch that it has been confirmed and acted upon up to this day;—there is no knowing what mischief a bishop who can speak and preach in the British tongue may do among an irascible people, as the Welsh undoubtedly are: besides, the soil of that country is miserably poor and does not produce men of sufficient learning to inutile them to hold the dignity.

We are afraid that too much of this inadvertence obtains among the inferior clergy, the labourers of the flock; for we have often been pained to hear accounts of an attempted congregation in Wales, in which, after a due period of bell-ringing, and waiting, Swift's "Dearly beloved "Roger, the Scripture moveth you and "I"—would be applicable.

We know not how to credit the assertion, that the Methodists are more careful to accommodate their hearers on this article; and that great part of their popularity may be traced to this cause, as well as to their zeal. A complete view of the sects at present in activity in Wales, would present some curious (and not less interesting) features of the human mind.

The Churches appear to date posterior to the Norman conquest, and our author thinks they were more frequently erected as compensations for murder, robbery, and other crimes, than from motives of piety.—Alas, for such means of quieting conscience, and attempts by such means to bring good out of evil!

We shall resume our consideration of this work; as it contains many particulars extremely well deserving of notice.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 837.

The Orthoëpical Analysis of the English Language; or, an Essay on the Nature of its simple and compound Sounds, &c. with a new orthoëpical Alphabet, or universal Character, and an Analysis of the Dialect of Bedfordshire. By T. Batchelor, 8vo. Pp. 170. Price 7s. Didier and Tebbett, London, 1809.

This is a difficult subject. To represent sound to the eye, is an undertaking little less arduous than to represent colour to the ear. Something of the kind has been repeatedly attempted, but it has made no lasting impression on the public mind. It has been regarded as a curiosity merely: yet we acknowledge ourselves gratified with the attempt; and think, it may in time acquire utility.

Mr. Batchelor is an ingenious man; and his speculations partake of his ingenuity. He first considers the organs of speech, and their offices: then the sounds they form; simple, compound, &c.

He has not, in our apprehension, sufficiently distinguished such words as are truly English from others now found among us, but of foreign extraction. To what rules of pronunciation must we subject derivatives from the Greek, the Latin, the Italian, the French, &c.?

Must we, with Mrs. Heidelberg, pronounce *Val-de-sham*, and *Pos shay?*

Must we return to the days of Elizabeth?

Sir, your glove.
No: my glove is *on*.
Why then, this is yours, for it is but *one*.

. . . . . .

Madam, there are two *archers* desiring to see you—
Archers!
I mean *shooters*.
You mean *suitors*.

To which dialect of our island must we conform?—to the *Zummerzetzhire*, where they boast of the *zun* and *zoil?*—to that which prevails on the sides of the Severn, where we have heard the phrase, "ye canna' ha't yeet: for I hanna' done w'it?" Must we write the sound of the Gloucestershire H? *ow* shall we *hexpress* its *hunion we* other words, in *henunciation?* The Warwickshire Y, and the Newcastle *burr* in the throat, are other impediments to the orthoëpical Analysis of our language.

Mr. B. favours us with a collection of Bedfordshire phrases: those of other counties should be collected, before a work, like the present, can be properly supported. We doubt not, but what much of our antient language might be recovered, by such a compilation; and, certainly, we should be more inclined to confide in the pronunciation of our rustics, than in that of our more polite, but more intermingled citizens

We repeat that Mr. B.'s performance, displays ingenuity. He acknowledges that he has availed himself of the labours of others, in composing the present pamphlet. We recollect several attempts of the same description: the principal were—one at Newcastle on Tyne; another, that of Mr. Elphinstone, near London. We are not aware that any permanent benefit resulted from either of these attempts to the youth under tuition: but the mature grammarians speculated pretty freely on their connections and consequences. To bring our readers acquainted with Mr. B.'s, principles we insert the following specimen of his

Orthoëpical Examples in Printing and Manuscript Letters.

PRUYD

Yiy sunz ov Pruyd, wih suwpursilius glans,
Hwuy turn from modist difidens awey?
On neytyurz iykwul tyildren luk askans.
And uy wih kowld rigard yur kindrid kley?
If hus yuwr fansid kleymz yiy wud advans.
How wuydli distant from yuwr eym yuw strey!
Wud yuw yuwr riyul konsikwens inhans.
Let Pruyd ey difurent karektur displey.
Duw vertyuwus ansesturz ov nowbl burh
Yuwr Pruyd infleym? Gow emyuleyt heyr wurh.
Iz welh yuwr bowst? Then yuwrz hiy powr tuw bles!
How prowd hiy fiyling tuw riliyv distres!
Ar yuwrz hiy untowld trezyurz ov hiy muynd?
Hwot pruyd wih hiyz tuw benifit mankuynd!

Dr. Cartwright's Sonnets.

Our readers will determine for themselves on the advantages offered by this system: whether the sound of the words is really more intelligibly expressed by this proposed combination, and whether *each word is more distinctly referred to its root*, than by the ordinary mode: to which we have been accustomed from our childhood, and which, as use is second nature, we shall hardly, in our age, be able to relinquish.

The Life of Saint Neot, the Oldest of all the Brothers to King Alfred. By the Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall. Pp. 390. Price 10s. 6d. J. J. Stockdale, London, 1809.

WHETHER Britain abounds in saints in the present day, is a question which meets with different answers, according to the party to whom it is addressed. We hope, and trust, that the number of godly and pious persons among us is not small: yet the honours of saintship are rarely conferred; and surely not *nemine contradicente*. There is, in truth, great prudence in the standing regulation of the Romish church, that a century at least must elapse, after the death of a saint, before he can be placed in the calendar: neither is canonization to be obtained without securing the previous *grade* of beatification, and supporting with honour all its inquisitorial terrors, including a most malignant resistance on the part of the devil's attorney-general, who cross-examines the evidence as to birth, parentage and education, life, character and behaviour, with a dozen *et cæteras*. Now this process is so little delightful to John Bull, that he calls it tyrannical; sends the attorney-general to the devil his master, twenty times a day—advertises a subscription for "insulted virtue" in the public papers, and away fly guineas by thousands, impatient till admitted on the list. For aught we know, this may be one reason why British saints are so rare: though, indeed, we must acknowledge that saintship does not appear to be the order of the day in any country of Christendom at present. The Panorama has had the opportunity of recording but one single batch; and that was thought wonderful and extraordinary. Compare Vol III, p. 187. Since, then, our saints are so rare, we cannot afford to lose one; and if modern saints will not answer our purpose, we must revive the legends of antiquity. These have many conveniencies: for instance, as to miracles: if such were reported of a modern saint, we doubt whether we should believe them; but, he is a poor antiquary indeed, who will not vouch for a few miracles, a thousand years old, on the authority of a *learned* author, whether minstrel or monk: besides, has he not visited the church, the monastery, the cell—the ruins, we mean of such edifices: and does not every mouldering stone witness the fact? Aye, and a great deal more. The author before us could find in June 1806, in "the sign of Alfred's Head, at a new inn, near Taunton, where the tradition is very prevalent, that in this neighbourhood King Alfred took shelter from his enemies, the Danes;" a corroborative proof of his conjecture as to the very spot where Alfred drank his noggin of ale so many centuries ago.

However, we are not to suppose that Mr. Whitaker has indulged any flights of fancy in recording the miracles of St. Neot: on the contrary, he has reduced them to the humble station of natural occurrences. Instead of believing that the lock of the great door of the church descended three feet, that St. Neot, who was very short, might open it, he suggests that the saint fetched a stool to stand upon, and raised himself to the height of the lock. We admit, that this hypothesis is more natural: but then, we insist that it wants dignity.

Our author even ventures to annihilate a miracle, which is "as fresh in the memory, and as lively upon the tongues of the parishioners (within our parish of St. Neot's, in Cornwall), as any of his written miracles;"—by affirming, that the banishment of all the *crows* of his district into one inclosure, called the *Crow-pound*, is merely an English blunder, occasioned by misunderstanding the Cornish term, *crow*, which signifies a hut, or dwelling, and has no reference to the *bird*, in English called a crow. Now, for aught we know, the same etymological examination might deprive the saint of another miracle; for it seems, that when his oxen were stolen, he selected from a great herd of *stags*, near the place, as many as were wanted for his ploughs. Were these *serfs*, or vassals, misunderstood to be *cerfs*, or stags? Or, were they labouring *hinds*, which term applies equally to rustics and to deer?—But we must forbear; for at this rate of proceeding we shall not have a miracle left, at which to bless ourselves, in England. However, we do believe that the race of stags in the adjacent forest, has *ever since* borne a white circle about their necks, exactly in the place where their ancestors might have worn the yoke of the renowned St. Neot.

Mr. Whitaker was a man of a strong mind; and he brought a considerable share of reading to bear on a subject of antiquity. From these causes he sometimes extended a subject beyond its due importance; and we think that he has in the present instance enlarged to a volume, what might have been properly enough the subject of a paper in one of our periodical publications. He thinks that Athelstan, the "oldest of all the brothers of King Alfred," was appointed King of Kent by his father Ethelwulph (who himself was so appointed by his father Egbert, in 823), but after having won a great battle in 851, shocked at the carnage with which it was attended, he abdicated his royalty, and retired to the monastery of Glastonbury, where he took the name of *Neotes*, or the *youngling*, on account of his low stature; that he retired still more effectually to the solitude of a forest, and became a hermit; that he, nevertheless, embraced opportunities of giving advice to his *inconsiderate* and boisterous brother Alfred, and to others, who, in the sequel, abandoned the vanities of the world for the repose of devotion. Not to undertake such a solemn action without proper advice, he consulted the then reigning pontiff at Rome; by whom he was strengthened in his resolution. He lived some years in his cell, and died in the odour of sanctity, about 877.

The history of this saint, with digressions on the events of Alfred's life; also, on the schools at Oxford, and the ecclesiastical establishments; on the misrepresentations of which those authors have been guilty, who supposed that King needed the admonitions of St. Neot, against the violence of his temper and conduct; on the proofs that the monks at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, might have part of the vestments of this saint, but none of his relics; which, *to a certainty*, are deposited in the wall of the church at St. Neot's, in Cornwall, of which we have a description;—These, with other antiquarian enquiries, compose the volume. An Appendix comprizes the life of St. Neot, written in Latin verse, of very moderate poetry, by "Guilhelmum Rameseye, Monachum Crolandensem:" with another life of the saint in prose, of some antiquity.

We are far from undervaluing researches into our national antiquities; and we desire to treat with respect the last performance of a man of talent and enquiry: we go further, and will not affirm, that the entire destruction of monastic institutions is to be contemplated without regret; yet we cannot but acquiesce in the suggestions of our author, who observes, that, "whatever engages much the affections of a writer, is sure to warp aside his understanding in what he writes: whether his subject be the antiquity of an university in which he himself has been bred, or the life of a saint whom he has been accustomed to honour." We must, however, applaud Mr. W.'s liberality in producing proofs that Alfred founded a university at Winchester, to which he attracted men of eminence for learning and piety: an institution, the conduct of which does infinite honour to that prince's judgment.——

Nor was this a mere school, in the modern sense of the title. It was an academy; it was an university; it was the commencing and finishing place of education, for one of Alfred's own sons, for the sons of all the nobles of West-Saxony, for the sons of any private persons within it. "Œthelfloed," the eldest daughter of Alfred, says Asser in an early passage that anticipated the fortunes of all his children, "when she became marriageable, was united in matrimony to Edred earl of the Mercians; Œtheelgofu," another daughter "engaged in the immediate service of heaven, by devoting her virginity to God, being conjoined and consecrated to the rules of a monastic life" in Alfred's own nunnery at Shaftesbury. But while his sons Eadward and Ælfthryth were "always educated in the royal court, yet not even these were bred up in idleness and incuriousness without a liberal discipline (between those other studies of this life which became nobles), in studiously learning psalms and Saxon books, and especially Saxon verses; and in very frequently using books in general;" Æthelweard, the youngest of his children, "by the suggestion of God, and the wonderful forethought of the king, was put into a school of literary discipline, and under the diligent care of masters, with almost all the noble infants of the whole region, and even many ignoble persons besides. In this school, books of both languages, Latin and Saxon, were read every day. They *also attended* there to *writing*. Thus, *before* they had strength sufficient for the human arts, namely *hunting*, and *other arts which become nobles*, they appeared studious and ingenious in the liberal arts."

Such pictures of liberal studies, in the

midst of war and devastations, afford inexpressible relief to the mind: they are the *repose* in the pictures of history.

If we may rely on the descriptions and accounts of our early writers, Britain affords an indubitable instance of the prevalence of human population over the beasts of the field. Wolves certainly abounded in our island formerly: beavers also, are known by a descriptive name in the Welch language, and their ancient haunts are still called "the beaver dams;"—and Mr. W. brings evidence in proof that the elk was an inhabitant of our forests. This creature was not extinct in Ireland in the twelfth century: the wild elk is mentioned together with the wild swine, in the first of our game laws, 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 6. sec. 33; and thus the antiquary assists the naturalist. Our author seems also to think, that the hair of the elk might be woven into a kind of camlet; and that this is certainly the article on which Lady Moira would not venture to pronounce judgment. Archaiologia, Vol. VII. p 95.

Of the late Mr. Whitaker, we had a personal knowledge; and remember well the fluctuations of his mind, on several parts of his History of Manchester, before it was communicated to the public. Yet, with all our respect for his abilities, we must be allowed to regret, that his works are not more pleasant reading; that he has not studied the art of interesting his reader, progressively, as he advances in his subject; and that to derive from his labours a few clear and simple ideas, which may be carried in the memory for occasional service, is almost impossible. While, therefore, we commend his diligence and patience of investigation, we advise whoever proposes to emulate him as an antiquary, to endeavour, and even to study, to excel in those very desirable ingredients in good writing, orderly arrangement of matter, enlivened and familiarized by suavity of style.

The late reverend writer contemplated a *History of Oxford*, a small work: and a "*History of London*, quite new and "original, fit to make a quarto"—as it is likely that he had formed collections for these works; we hope they will be carefully preserved; and if "quite new and "original" presented to the public.—A plate of St. Neot's Church, with the window containing the history of the Saint, should have accompanied this volume.

Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, illustrative principally of their Habits of Life, Instincts, Sagacity, and Uses to Mankind, arranged according to the System of Linnæus. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A.M. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of Peterhouse, Cambridge. With Engravings from Original Drawings, Executed chiefly by Mr. Samuel Howitt. 8vo. pp. 500. Price 18*s*. Sherwood, Neeley, and Jones, London, 1809.

OBSERVATION is the very life of natural science; and a habit of observation, is a source of pleasure, to those who practice it, almost independent of adventitious enjoyments. Thomson seems to have felt the full force of this principle, when he exclaims,

I care not Fortune! what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shews her bright'ning face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eve;
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their toys to the great children leave,
Of fancy, reason, virtue, nought can we bereave.

The contemplation of nature is, when rightly conducted, a medium of virtue and devotion. It is of great importance, to younger minds especially, that it be judiciously directed and facilitated. This is the end proposed by system; and though system has an air of constraint which is not precisely the character of nature, yet this imperfection is no more than might be expected, from human powers. It is the best man can do: as such, let him value it. We are glad, therefore, to see a systematic arrangement of the British Quadrupeds, presented to the British public, in a single volume, and at a moderate price. Perhaps Pennant did as much service to science by his "Synopsis," as by any of his works; because it was within the purchase of all who were attentive to science: while his "British Zoology" was no less gratifying to the naturalist, than to the patriot. Mr. Bingley follows the same honourable course. We cannot expect that all should be new in a work of this description; yet Mr. B. contributes a portion of novelty. He understands his subject; he explains the leading principles

of it with perspicuity; and he communicates the result of his assiduity in a pleasing manner. His plates are mostly etched in a spirited style; and we are glad to see the Misses Byrne employed in a manner so suitable to their talents: many of these plates evince their skill: others are by Mr. Howitt.

Specimens of the execution of this work selected from articles that occur constantly in Natural Histories, would not be doing justice to the author: we therefore select the history of the hares domesticated by the late poet Cowper; which Mr. B. has very properly admitted into a volume, intended to illustrate the manners of animals: that of the still less to be expected performances of the famous setting pig; whose portrait has lately gratified the amateurs of living extraordinaries are no less amusing.

The hare is a very gentle animal, and when caught young is susceptible of education. The best proof that I can adduce of this, is to recite, without abridgment, Mr. Cowper's highly interesting narrative respecting his tame hares. This is inserted in some of the latest editions of his poems; but as it has not hitherto appeared, in illustration of the character of the animal, in any book of natural history, I trust that, without censure, (on account of its length,) I may be allowed to introduce it here.

"In the year 1774, being much indisposed both in mind and body, incapable of diverting myself either with company or books, and yet in a condition that made some diversion necessary, I was glad of any thing that would engage my attention without fatiguing it. The children of one of my neighbours had a leveret given them for a plaything; it was at that time about three months old. Understanding better how to tease the poor creature than to feed it, and soon becoming weary of their charge, they readily consented that their father, who saw it pining and growing leaner every day, should offer it to my acceptance. I was willing enough to take the prisoner under my protection; perceiving that, in the management of such an animal, and in the attempt to tame it, I should find just that sort of employment which my case required. It was soon known among the neighbours that I was pleased with the present; and the consequence was, that in a short time I had as many leverets offered to me, as would have stocked a paddock. I undertook the care of three, which it is necessary I should here distinguish by the names I gave them:—Puss, Tiney, and Bess. Notwithstanding the two feminine appellations, I must inform you that they were *all males*. Immediately commencing carpenter, I built them houses to sleep in; each had a separate apartment, so contrived that an earthen pan, placed under each, received whatsoever fell from them. This being regularly emptied and washed, they were thus kept perfectly sweet and clean. In the day-time, they had the range of a hall; and at night, each retired to his own bed, never intruding into that of another.

"Puss grew presently familiar, would leap into my lap, raise himself upon his hinder feet, and bite the hair from my temples. He would suffer me to take him up and carry him about in my arms; and has, more than once, fallen fast asleep on my knee. He was ill three days, during which time I nursed him; kept him apart from his fellows, that they might not molest him; (for, like many other wild animals, they persecute one of their own species that is sick;) and, by constant care, and trying him with a variety of herbs, restored him to perfect health. No creature could be more grateful than my patient after his recovery; a sentiment which he most significantly expressed by licking my hand, first the back of it, then the palm, then every finger separately, then between all the fingers, as if anxious to leave no part unsaluted: a ceremony which he never performed but once again, upon a similar occasion. Finding him extremely tractable, I made it my custom to carry him, always after breakfast, into the garden, where he hid himself, generally under the leaves of a cucumber vine, sleeping or chewing the cud till evening: in the leaves also of that vine he found a favourite repast. I had not long habituated him to this taste of liberty, before he began to be impatient for the return of the time when he might enjoy it. He would invite me to the garden, by drumming on my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret. If this rhetoric did not immediately succeed, he would take the skirt of my coat between his teeth, and pull at it with all his force. Thus, Puss might be said to be perfectly tamed; the shyness of his nature was done away; and, on the whole, it was visible by many symptoms, which I have not room to enumerate, that he was happier in human society, than when shut up with his natural companions.

"Not so Tiney; upon him the kindest treatment had not the least effect. He too was sick, and in his sickness had an equal share of my attention; but if, after his recovery, I took the liberty to stroke him, he would grunt, strike with his fore-feet, spring forward, and bite. He was, however, very entertaining in his way. Even his surliness was matter of mirth; and in his play, he

preserved such an air of gravity, and performed his feats in such a solemnity of manner, that in him too I had an agreeable companion.

" Bess, who died soon after he was full grown, and whose death was occasioned by being turned into his box, which had been washed, while it was yet damp, was a hare of great humour and drollery. Puss was tamed by gentle usage; Tiney was not to be tamed at all; and Bess had a courage and confidence that made him tame from the beginning. I always admitted them into the parlour after supper, when the carpet affording their feet a firm hold, they would frisk, and bound, and play a thousand gambols, in which Bess, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the Vestris of the party. One evening, the cat being in the room, had the hardiness to pat Bess upon the cheek; an indignity which he resented by drumming upon her back with such violence, that the cat was happy to escape from under his paws, and hide herself.

" I describe these animals as having each a character of his own. Such they were in fact; and their countenances were so expressive of that character, that, when I looked only on the face of either, I immediately knew which it was. It is said that a shepherd, however numerous his flock, soon becomes so familiar with their features, that he can, by that indication only, distinguish each from the rest; and yet, to a common observer, the difference is hardly perceptible. I doubt not that the same discrimination, in the cast of countenances, would be discoverable in hares; and am persuaded that among a thousand of them, no two could be found exactly similar: a circumstance little suspected by those who have not had opportunity to observe it. These creatures have a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest alteration that is made in a place to which they are accustomed, and instantly apply their nose to the examination of a new object. A small hole had been burnt in the carpet; it was mended with a patch, and that patch in a moment underwent the strictest scrutiny. They seem too to be very much directed by smell in the choice of their favourites. To some persons, though they saw them daily, they could never be reconciled, and would even scream when they attempted to touch them; but a miller coming in, engaged their affection at once: his powdered coat had charms that were irresistible. It is no wonder that my intimate acquaintance with these specimens of the kind has taught me to hold the sportsman's amusement in abhorrence. He little knows what amiable creatures he persecutes; of what gratitude they are capable; how cheerful they are in their spirits; what enjoyment they have of life; and that, impressed as they seem with a peculiar dread of man, it is only because man gives them peculiar cause for it.

" That I may not be tedious, I will just give a short summary of those articles of diet that suit them best.

" I take it to be a general opinion that they graze; but it is an erroneous one: at least grass is not their staple: they seem rather to use it medicinally, soon quitting it for leaves of almost any kind. Sowthistle, dent de-lion, and lettuce, are their favourite vegetables, especially the last. I discovered, by accident, that fine white sand is in great estimation with them; I suppose, as a digestive. It happened that I was cleaning a bird-cage whilst the hares were with me; I placed a pot filled with white sand upon the floor, which, being at once directed to by a strong instinct, they devoured voraciously. Since that time, I have generally taken care to see them well supplied with it. They account green corn a great delicacy, both the blade and stalk; but the ear they seldom eat. Straw of any kind, especially wheat-straw, is another of their dainties. They will feed greedily upon oats; but if furnished with clean straw, never want them: it serves them also for a bed; and, if shaken up daily, will be kept sweet and dry for a considerable time. They do not, however, require aromatic herbs, but will eat a small quantity of them with great relish, and are particularly fond of the plant called *musk*. They seem to resemble sheep in this, that, if their pasture be too succulent, they are subject to the rot; to prevent which I always made bread their principal nourishment, and filling a pan with it cut into small squares, placed this every evening in their chambers; for they feed only at evening and in the night. During the winter, when vegetables were not to be got, I mingled this mess of bread with shreds of carrot, adding to it the rind of apples cut extremely thin; for, though they are fond of the paring, the apple itself disgusts them. These, however, not being a sufficient substitute for the juice of summer herbs, they must at this time be supplied with water; but so placed that they cannot overset it into their beds. I must not omit to remark, that occasionally they are much pleased with twigs of hawthorn, and of the common briar, eating even the very wood when it is of considerable thickness.

" Bess, I have said, died young; Tiney lived to be nine years old, and died at last, I have reason to think, of some hurt in his loins by a fall; Puss is still living, and has just completed his tenth year, discovering no signs of decay, nor even of age, except that he is grown more discreet, and less frolicsome than he was. I cannot conclude without

observing, that I have lately introduced a dog to his acquaintance—a spaniel that had never seen a hare, to a hare that had never seen a spaniel. I did it with great caution; but there was no real need of it. Puss discovered no token of fear; nor Marquis the least symptom of hostility. There is, therefore, it should seem, no natural antipathy between dog and hare; but the pursuit of the one occasions the flight of the other, and the dog pursues because he is trained to it. They eat bread at the same time out of the same hand, and are in all respects sociable and friendly.

"I should not do complete justice to my subject, did I not add, that hares have no ill scent belonging to them; that they are indefatigably nice in keeping themselves clean, for which purpose nature has furnished them with a brush under each foot; and that they are never infested by any vermin."

After Mr. Cowper's death, the following memorandum was found among his papers:

"Tuesday, March 9, 1786.—This day died poor Puss, aged eleven years eleven months. He died between twelve and one at noon, of mere old age, and apparently without pain."

The following is the history of the pointer pig.

Those persons who have attended at all to the manners of swine, have observed, that they are by no means deficient in sagacity; but the short lives that we allow them, and the general confinement they undergo, entirely prevent their improvement in this respect. We, however, have frequently heard of exhibitions of "*learned pigs*;" and we know that Toomer, formerly the game-keeper of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, actually broke in a black sow to find game, back, and stand, nearly as well as a pointer.

This sow, which was a thin, long-legged animal, (one of the ugliest of the New Forest breed,) when very young, took a great partiality to some pointer puppies, that Toomer, then under keeper of Broomy Lodge, in the New Forest, was breaking. It played and often came to feed with them. From this circumstance, it occurred to Toomer, (to use his own expression,) that, having broken many a dog, as obstinate as a pig, he would try if he could not also succeed in breaking a pig. The little animal would often go out with the puppies to some distance from home; and he enticed it farther by a sort of pudding made of barley meal, which he carried in one of his pockets. The other he filled with stones, which he threw at the pig, whenever she misbehaved, as he was not able to catch and correct her in the same manner that he did his dogs. He informed Sir Henry Mildmay, who has been so obliging as to supply me with this account, that he found the animal very tractable, and that he soon taught her what he wished, by this mode of reward and punishment. Sir Henry Mildmay says, that he has frequently seen her out with Toomer, when she quartered her ground as regularly as any pointer, stood when she came on game, (having an excellent nose,) and backed other dogs as well as he ever saw a pointer. When she came on the cold scent of game, she slackened her trot, and gradually dropped her ears and tail till she was certain, and then fell down on her knees. So staunch was she, that she would frequently remain five minutes and upwards on her point. As soon as the game rose, she always returned to Toomer, grunting very loudly for her reward of pudding, if it was not immediately given to her. When Toomer died, his widow sent the pig to Sir Henry Mildmay, who kept it for three years, but never used it, except for the purpose of occasionally amusing his friends. In doing this, a fowl was put into a cabbage-net, and hidden amongst the fern in some part of the park; and the extraordinary animal never failed to point it, in the manner above described. Sir Henry was, at length, obliged to part with this sow, from a circumstance as singular as the other occurrences of her life. A great number of lambs had been lost, nearly as soon as they were dropped, and a person being sent to watch the flock, the animal was detected in the very act of devouring a lamb. This carnivorous propensity was ascribed to her having been accustomed to feed with the other dogs, and to eat the flesh on which they were fed. Sir Henry sent her back to Mrs. Toomer, who sold her to Mr. Sykes, of Brookwood, in the New Forest; where she died the usual death of a pig, and was converted into bacon.

We add a few notices; and corrections; for the advancement of knowledge. Mr. B. says "seal skins are sometimes used *in the south of Europe* for covering trunks:"—We believe that many thousands are annually used in London. for that purpose; also as leather, &c. "Dogs—by a singular *depravity of taste*, generally prefer flesh that is, in part, corrupted."—The conformity of the dog to the wolf and the fox, which is noticed by Mr. B. should appear to support the inference that this particular is *not* a depravity of taste. The fur of the cat is remarkable for the electric property of yielding sparks:—has any one ascertained whether this phenomenon may not be connected with the resplendence of the cat's eyes in the dark? which Mr. B. elucidates by reference to the properties of phosphoric light. Mr. B. speaks of the *white* mouse, as occurring "very rarely,

in England." It is, we believe, constantly on sale in London: and may be rendered very tame. We remember to have seen one of the kind, bought when young, which was accustomed to run about a large table; but would not venture to jump down from such a height, though she often peered over the edge. She would feed from the hand, drink little drops of cream, or lick the edges of a tea-spoon, with great pleasure. She had several broods: and after the young were separated from her, she would enter their sleeping places, and arrange their beds. She became at last swollen and heavy; her eye-sight failed her; and she died, apparently according to the course of nature, when about two years old. We once saw a squirrel run up the perpendicular brick wall of a house, at least three stories in height: he seemed to have drawn all the air into his body and tail, that his skin could hold. The rumination of the hare is a fact of importance: as it vindicates both Aristotle and Moses. A hint on behalf of the latter writer from Mr. B. would have been acceptable: as that particular has been made a difficulty among sportsmen-critics. So also has the feeding of foxes on grapes; yet Mr. B. informs us that besides the grapes,

The wall-fruit in the Marquis of Buckingham's gardens at Stow, was one summer nearly all destroyed by a fox, which was at length caught in the garden, in the presence, as I am informed, of the Marquis.

The Orders in Council and the American Embargo beneficial to the Political and Commercial Interests of Great Britain. By Lord Sheffield. London: 8vo. pp. 51. Price 2s. 6d. G. and W. Nicol. 1809.

Lord Sheffield is a nobleman of extensive information and perfectly acquainted with the value of documents in support of propositions and discussions of a statistical nature. His former publications on politico-commercial subjects were deservedly respected, as valuable authorities. The present has the appearance of being a more rapid production: indeed, the author describes it as "hastily written, after the debate in the House of Lords, Feb. 17." We are not, therefore, to expect in it very accurate arrangement, or very logical precision: it is enough, if the scope of the reasoning be clear, and the documents adduced support his lordship's statement of the question.

Lord S. complains that the annual loss to this country by stopping the American trade, should be estimated so highly as at *fourteen millions* sterling; and, it must be owned, that this sum is so alarming, as to justify a Briton's anxiety to present a correct view of the fact. But what shall we think of the state of error which could adopt such a romantic representation? We must, in justice, make great allowances for the different qualities and habits of thinking minds The most considerate do not always see alike, nor draw the same inferences from the same premises. The opponents of the Orders in Council predicted, immediately on their appearance, the commencement of an extensive scene of ruin, desolation, and distress in every shape, throughout Britain. Has the event justified those predictions? Is it true, that all our labourers are idle, our sailors starving, our ships rotting, our revenues suspended?

Inconvenience is one thing, destruction is another: Suspension of intercourse is trying, it is even injurious; but it is not annihilation. The direction of commercial endeavours into courses not hitherto, or usually, followed, may be felt as a disadvantage, but time and perseverance will convert these new courses into old ones; and they will be found to have some recommendations, on account of which, they in their turn, shall be quitted with reluctance.

The history of the State of Trade for the years 1806, 1807, is given succinctly by his lordship, to this effect.

Although the French government had, previously to the invasion of Prussia and the occupation of Hamburgh, exerted its utmost endeavours to prevent the introduction of British manufactures and of our colonial produce, into France, and every other country under its controul or influence, yet they still continued to find their way to the continent, where the demand for them was considerable, though not to the extent which would have obtained in times of peace. Even the French themselves found it necessary to import, through the medium of neutrals, large quantities of cotton yarn or twist, and of calicoes and cambric-muslins, for the maintenance of their printing works. Hence, the exportation of our printed calicoes and cotton yarn had progressively advanced, from the

commencement of the war; but, in consequence of competition in the foreign markets, the export of other cotton articles had somewhat decreased. The continent furnished several at a lower rate; and, the quantity of East India goods which, with such bad policy, had been suffered to be brought to Europe, *by foreign Americans*, contributed in a great degree to that decline.

But, subsequently to the invasion of Prussia, and the consequent occupation of Hamburgh, the exports from this country to the continent diminished; and our trade through Tonningen and other ports in the North of Germany ceased, a few months afterwards, except, in the article of cotton yarn, which continued to b admitted until the latter end of the year 1807.

The demand from Russia, however was then much more considerable than it had been for many years preceding; and goods, to a large amount, were smuggled into Holland. Early in the summer, the French had abated their rigour in respect to the execution of their prohibitory decrees; but, our merchants wisely distrusted the relaxation, which was only intended to deceive, and to entice them to make more considerable consignments which would have been seized and confiscated.* Considerable quantities of hardware, cotton, woollen, and other goods were sent to Sicily, Malta, and even the Italian states. The greater part of the consignments to Malta were re-exported, in neutral vessels, to the ports of Fiume and Trieste, for the supply of Germany, Hungary, &c. and to the Adriatic, the Greek islands, Turkey and the Levant; where they found a ready market. Towards the autumn of 1807, that island and Sicily afforded the chief opening to the continent of Europe for our manufactures and merchandize; and our exports, thither, of cotton and woollen goods exceeded that to any other part of Europe.

Thus, it will appear that, if the demand for British manufactures and merchandize from one part of Europe declined, our exports to other places proportionally increased: and, upon the whole, the amount of our commerce, in the year ending the 5th of January 1808, suffered only a very trifling diminution, whilst the export of British manufactures and produce, was greater than in the year ending the 5th of January 1806; as will be seen by the following comparative statement.

An Account of the Total Official Value of all Imports into, and Exports from, Great Britain for Three Years, ending 5th January.

	Imports.	Exports.		Total Exports.
	£	*British.*	*Foreign.*	
1806	30 944 628	25,004,337	9,930 506	34 934,845
1807	28,835,907	27,402,685	9,124,199	36,527,184
1808	28,834,658	25,171,122	9,395,149	34,566,571

This is the *official* value; which Lord S. thinks less fluctuating for the purpose of comparison, than the real mercantile value.

He is also of opinion, that a statement of the trade of Britain from October to October is no fair representation of our commerce: He wishes it had been ordered to include from January to January; and, perhaps, it would be better regularly to adhere to this date, as a fixed period. We know, too, that under the rapidity of late events, a few months may exhibit a very sensible difference, whether favourable or unfavourable.

A principal part of this pamphlet, is that which controverts the opinion, that we are under obligation to America for trading with us.—But the advantages accruing to America, should be well understood, in order to a just determination of the question on which side the obligation lies.

We may be assured, says his lordship, that they never have, and never will, take from us any article which they can procure cheaper or better from other countries. They find it highly advantageous to take our manufactures and produce to enable them to carry on their commerce with other nations; especially on account of the long credit which they obtain here, and which no other country can afford. They have the advantage of drawing immediately for the produce received from them, though they require and are allowed from 12 to 18 months credit from us. Indeed, so pertinaciously are the magnified advantages of the American trade insisted upon, with the view of intimidating us into measures highly injurious to British interests, that they require even further contradiction. It has the characteristics of the worst trade. The apparent balance in our favour becomes nearly a nonentity.

Immense sums have been continually lost to our merchants and manufacturers, by the insolvency of their American customers; and the payment of any part of their accounts is,

* In the year 1807, upwards of one hundred sail of vessels arrived direct from France, laden with brandy, wines, grain and drugs of various sorts, in considerable quantities; but on the return of those vessels, no British manufactures or other merchandize were sent direct to that country.

always, very slow and uncertain: otherwise, they would not have it in their power to hold out, the threat of confiscating an estimated debt due to us of ten million pounds sterling; which is, however, over-rated.

It is well worthy of notice that, the goods and merchandize which had heretofore been carried to the foreign colonies, by the citizens of the American States, were last year carried, in British bottoms, and, on British account: and that, by this transfer, not only our merchants acquired all the profits arising from the interchange of their commodities with the foreign colonies; but, our shipping-interest was, also, benefitted to the full amount of the profits of the freight accruing from the possession of the carrying trade.

This is further authenticated by the following statement, made by Mr. Rose, in the House of Commons, on the 6th of March.

	£
The estimated real value of exports from England to the American States, on average of two years ending Oct. 10, 1807	11,774,000
Ditto, the year ending Oct. 10, 1808.....	5,784,000
Decrease in 1808.....	5,990,000
Ditto, to all parts of America, *exclusive of the American States* but inclusive of the British and foreign West Indies, Oct. 10, 1808.	12,859,009
Ditto, Ditto, on an average of the two years ending the 10th October, 1807.	8,622,000
Increase in 1808,.....	4,230,000
Leaving a decrease in our trade to all parts of America of.....	£1,760,000

But to set against that decrease, there should be taken into the account, the mercantile profit on the £4,230,000; and also, the profits derived from the British shipping employed, with all the beneficial consequences attending it; which, in the way the trade was before carried on to those countries, were entirely engrossed by the Americans.

	£
The estimated real value of British goods exported to the American States, in 1808, was.....,.....	5,784,000
Ditto, of British goods consumed in that country, according to accounts from thence, in 1804,	5,158,000

So that, under all the embarrassments of the non-importation and embargo-laws, imposed in the American States, we did, in fact, last year, send goods there to the amount of their consumption.

The supplies received from America, were deemed of such singular importance, that Great Britain could not exist without them! But, this assertion required several qualifications:—knowledge of the stock on hand, and the length of time for which it might suffice;—the proportion exported to other parts, in whatever state; this being no longer exported augmented the quantity applicable to home consumption:—the supply that might be procured from elsewhere. These considerations, with others, have contributed to moderate those alarms which some were too ready to indulge. The principal articles we received from America, were cotton wool, linseed, lumber, fish, and provisions of various descriptions.

At least one half of the cotton-wool received into England, was exported, in the state of yarn, or other partly manufactured form, to the continent of Europe: the continent therefore would be deprived of its accustomed supply, rather than England, by the importation of this commodity in its raw state being stopped. The embargo acted also as a relief to the great stock already on hand: and to the accumulation of Indian goods of a like description; which was immense, and selling at prices below the import cost. These have lately been demanded in the North of Europe, and the Mediterranean, at an advance of 15, 20, or even 30 per cent. Lord S. covertly hints at speculation, as becoming too extensive among us; and considers the check it has received by the embargo as salutary.

The ports of the continent being locked up from exportation as well as importation, has occasioned an advance in Irish linens of 40 to 50 per cent. they having now no rival in the market; and the demand being increased by that of the quantity required for exportation.———

Our colonies in North America, have supplied much timber, and will supply more: also, fish, flour, pork, and other provisions.

Jamaica has been so well supplied with flour through our remaining colonies that, of one thousand barrels shipped to that island from hence, about six months ago, instead of 20,000 which were ordered under the ex-

pectation of deficient supply from America, less than one half had been with difficulty sold in December last, under prime cost. Flour has even been cheaper at Kingston than at Philadelphia.

The American States cannot prevent the supply of flour, and other provisions in small coasting vessels, through the British North American colonies. Flour, pork, beef, butter and cheese are now smuggled into these provinces, in vessels, from 14 tons and upwards. The number of islands in the bay of Fundy; the numerous ports in those waters, only a very few hours' sail distant from each other, the incalculable means of meeting on Nantucket shoals, and at the uninhabited islands in Penobscot Bay (where they shift their cargoes), and the short navigation, over Lake Champlain, between Canada and Vermont, render the prevention of the illicit trade, by armed vessels, or by any other means which the American government can put in action, absolutely impossible. Not a vessel, of any description, leaves an American port, that does not contrive to carry away some flour.

It is known, from the best authority, that 44,000 barrels of flour from Halifax, and 36,000 from St. Andew, New Brunswick, were sent to the West Indies during the latter part of last year.

Our fisheries have been suffered to languish, in an extreme degree; But, monied people are now vesting their capitals in this important branch of trade; and by the spirit and animation which they have infused into it, and the exertions which they are making, the supply will very shortly become much more than equal to the demand of the West India islands.

The colonists were constrained to dispose of the products of their fisheries and forests, on the most disadvantageous terms, to the people of the American States, who re-exported, or rather shipped, them to the West Indies; so that, in fact, the greater part of the supplies which were imported into those settlements, in foreign shipping, was the growth and produce of British North American colonies. The extensive forests of Cape Breton lying immediately contiguous to the sea coast and to the banks of navigable rivers; the yet unexplored and inexhaustible forests of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; the facilities of water carriage for transportation, and the improved and powerful machinery, which has been established, for the purpose of preparing their timber, boards, staves, &c.; all these circumstances united, render those provinces peculiarly competent to supply the greatest quantities of lumber that can be required.

If the case before us were that of friendly powers consulting each other's prosperity, we would be the last persons in the world to encourage a spirit of sullenness and opposition; but when the question is, to determine which of two parties can longest support privation, we conceive, that we are not acting contrary to the duty which we owe to our country, in shewing that Britain, though confessedly dependent in some degree, on supplies of foreign productions, yet is not so dependent on an individual state, as to be reduced to distress by the obstinacy of that party. She is not in the power of any quarter of the globe, though certainly if any quarter of the globe breaks off intercourse with her, she cannot but feel the results in some of her connexions.

The Orders in Council have recently been modified, and their rigour abated in many respects which interested America: we trust, that harmony will be restored between the "Old Country," and the new; and that the political lessons of the year 1808, will be remembered as so many cautions to the headstrong and inconsiderate, for a long time to come.

The Speech of James Stephen, Esq. in the Debate in the House of Commons, March 6, 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's Motion relative to the late Overtures of the American Government: with Supplementary Remarks on the recent Order in Council. Pp. 126. Price 2s. 6d. Butterworth, London, 1809.

Before the diffusion of literature in our country was so general as it is at present, it might be proper enough that the sentiments delivered by members of the National Council, during the discussion of an important subject, should be confined to that assembly to which they were addressed, lest they should be misunderstood; while the public was made acquainted with the result, only by the acts of authority. But of late, since almost every individual takes an interest in the reasonings which influence the transactions of Parliament, and ventures also to judge on those reasonings, we are surprized that they do not more frequently appear in an authenticated form. The daily newspapers are wonderful instances of rapidity and exertion; and generally speaking, they contain a

passable sketch of what has occurred in our legislative assemblies. But they omit much; and they certainly must be deemed fallible, even when free from suspicion of party zeal. It is therefore, an act of justice, to the speaker and to the public, when an argumentative speech is published by its author. Nor is it a disadvantageous form of publication; as the precision of regular divisions is not looked for, while the inferences may be strictly logical, or explanatory, as suitable to the subject under discussion.

Mr. Stephen is a gentleman who has favoured the public with his sentiments on former occasions; and is understood to have excited no little attention in respect to the "Dangers of the Country" from the abuse of the neutral flag. He was therefore, expected to throw considerable light on the question relative to the overtures made by the American government, in order to induce a repeal of the British Orders in Council. The main question is at this moment deprived of much of its interest, by the modifications which those Orders have undergone. Mr. S. explains these recent alterations; but, in our opinion, that is not the strongest part of his pamphlet.

The experiment has been tried, whether the despot of the continent could affect the British trade to those extensive countries that were under his yoke. It is proved that he conld. He issued the Berlin decree in November 1806. It was for a time a dead letter—our shipments to the continent were not diminished: it was strictly enforced—our continental shipments were reduced to nothing. And this is Mr. S's. chief argument; which he corroborates from the Report addressed to the House of Commons by its committee. The packers, wharfingers, insurers, &c. examined, state, that till Angust 1807, their shipments were considerable; then came intelligence that a number of vessels had been seized, under the Berlin decree; and the whole trade to the continent was stopped; —— the Orders in Council found the trade destroyed: they, therefore, did not destroy it. Mr. Frederick Molling's evidence is clear on this point.

Q. Are you of opinion, that you have reason to suppose the Berlin Decree was not acted upon in any port of Holland?—*A.* All over the Continent. *Q.* Generally?—*A.* Yes, wherever the French could send their custom-house officers, or their excise officers. *Q.* Before the Orders in Council were issued here in November, all trade to the Continent was literally stopped?—*A.* My last invoice was made out in the month of June and the beginning of July. In the month of August I smuggled some British fine goods to Holland, but my own trade stopped on the 28th of June; that was the final stroke to our invoice book, except a little trading business to Holland in fishing-boats or something of that kind.—*Q.* Then the Orders in Council of this country had no effect at all upon the trade to the Continent?—*A.* No, it was gone.

Mr. Alewyn, of the house of May and Alewyn, was the third witness;—and I cite these passages from his evidence.

Q. Did you export any goods to the Continent after the month of August 1807?—*A.* none whatever. *Q.* Your trade was totally at a stand, then, before the Orders in Council were issued?—*A.* Totally so; and several ships in the month of August were either stopped on this side of the water, and are still here, or were seized in Holland.

Mr. S. adduces other evidence also. The account returned by the inspector-general was laid on your table; and it appears from it, that in those two months no less than sixty-five such applications (to reland cargoes) had been made, on the ground that, in consequence of the execution of the Berlin Decree, the ships could not prosecute their intended voyages.

If, Sir, the fact stood on the evidence of this account alone, what could be more decisive!—Is it to be supposed, that while so many cargoes, on which all the charges of shipment had been incurred, were relanded, because the adventures were found to be impracticable, other shipments were made at the same period, on the same hopeless destinations? If not, this official return alone would fully suffice to prove, that our trade with the Continent, prior to the Orders in Council, was, in consequence of the French Decrees, wholly at a stand.

Mr. S. is of opinion that a very fallacious statement of the effects of the Berlin decree, when it *was* executed, had reached America, and misled her merchants: they thought that Britain suffered nothing under the operation of that declaration; whereas, in fact, her trade, to *some parts* of the continent was completely at a stand. It was necessary, therefore, to counteract the operation of the Berlin decree, which forbad the Continent from receiving any thing from Britain, by directing, that from Britain *only* should the Continent be supplied. If the Continent could wholly do

without the commodities it imported, then the endeavours of Britain were vain: if the Continent must have those commodities, then Buonaparte's decree was vain.

Mr. S. insists that the conduct of America in establishing the embargo, was doing all in her power to give effect to Buonaparte's decree; and that the triumphant predictions in America of the distress to which Britain would be reduced by the complete stagnation of her industry, proves this assertion. But he says, that from the time of the Orders in Council our trade revived: foreigners found they had no other market to resort to, and therefore they came to us, to purchase. He explains, also, our additional obligations to the *kindness* of America, in the proposal made by her ambassador, Gen. Armstrong to France. [Vide Panorama, Vol. V. p. 975

France had only to prescribe, that all Neutral vessels trading to her ports should take the returns for articles imported by them, *exclusively in her own goods and manufactures, and to impose the same system on the other maritime powers of the Continent.* Such a measure the American ambassador holds to be clearly agreeable to the law of nations; and to be sure we could not, consistently, have objected to that further step, if we had submitted to the Berlin Decree.

See here then, Sir, a simple and infallible mean of ruining your commerce on both sides of the Atlantic. The West Indian and American produce, together with the East Indian goods, brought by American merchants to the continent of Europe, have largely exceeded in value the goods they carried from the Continent in return; and the excess would naturally be much greater, when a large part of their export trade to this country should by the causes I have noticed, be transferred to the Continent. An exclusive consumption therefore of continental goods and manufactures, in their own home markets, in the foreign West Indies, and in Spanish and Portuguese America, would become absolutely necessary to the interests of American commerce. The merchants of the United States could no otherwise dispose of the additional returns, which by this arbitrary system they would be obliged to take. Their profitable trade in the produce of South America, and of the foreign West India Islands with Europe, must be renounced by them, in proportion as they continued to import the manufactures of England. The profits of that outward trade, on the other hand, would enable them to carry back continental manufactures at a very cheap rate; and to sell them at prices which the importer from England could by no means afford. The American and West Indian Markets, therefore, would be filled and glutted with manufactures, the rivals of our own; and a consumption would be forced in their favour in every part of the New World.

This has long been a favourite system with France; and still is. To establish it *by force* is impossible:—by fair commerce France formerly did much, and may again do much, to this effect.

Mr. S. also shews that the American embargo could not be caused by the Orders in Council, as they were *unknown in America*, when the embargo was planned: and as to the supposition that the American government acted on the rumour of them; it is an imputation extremely disgraceful to the character of the trans-atlantic Statesmen. Our author also enlarges on the difference of the terms proposed by America to Britain, and France. He proves that to Buonaparte, whose only pretensions were terror and despotism, more direct offers of consociation were made, than to Britain, who really had the power, but combined the exercise of it with forbearance. In our opinion, the American *Congress* has acted with less partiality than the American *Government*; and this is the strongest argument which has reached us, for those variations in the Orders in Council, which have lately been directed.

This speech adverts to many other topics; and is in fact a masterly production; very fit to be preserved by means of the press, in a form superior to that in which the newspapers could give it.

Speech of Henry Parnell, Esq. in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, April 18, 1809, on a Motion to assimilate the Currencies of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. pp. 24. Price 1*s.* Budd, London, 1809.

Mr. Parnell has followed the example of Mr. Stephen, and communicated his speech by means of the press, for the information of his constituents. The subject is important; but it has its difficulties. As it is our intention to submit a few remarks on the state of Ireland, as soon as convenient, we shall not enter into any disquisitions, on this occasion.

Mr. P. moved

"That it is expedient that the Coin of the United Kingdom shall be of the same

Standard and Value as the Coin now is of Great Britain."

He supports his proposition by a variety of arguments into which we cannot follow him. We heartily approve of favouring Ireland by assimilating her public concerns to those of Great Britain; and by enabling her to share in all those beneficial arrangements of which Britain may boast.

In order to shew the propriety of removing this cause of dissimilarity between the two members of the same empire, we shall avail ourselves of some of this gentleman's observations.

Exchange between London and Dublin is considered to be at par, when a bill for £100, payable in London, will sell in Dublin for £108. 6*s.* 8*d.* This Exchange, except when influenced by some temporary and very particular occurrences, fluctuates from one to two per cent. above and below par. It was, in 1804, so high as *nine per cent.* in favour of London; but, in the last two months, it has been two per cent. in favour of Dublin. Fluctuations of this sort are attended with great inconveniences to trade, and considerable loss to individuals, who have occasion to make large remittances of money from one country to the other. They have been attributed to various causes. Some persons have said that the remittances of rents to absentee proprietors; others, that the balance of trade; and others, that the depreciation of the currency of Ireland, were the circumstances that occasioned them. I am, Sir, of opinion, that the doctrine which lays it down that remittances of rents give rise to them, is not tenable; because, as these rents are annually and constantly remitted, the rates of exchange would be constantly unfavourable; whereas the fact proves the contrary, the exchange being more frequently in favour of Ireland than in favour of England. The balance of trade is not a good criterion to go by, for two reasons; first, because in the Custom-house statements, from which the balance is taken, no entry is ever made of the quantity of money imported and exported, though money, in its true character, is as much a commodity of trade as any other article: secondly, because in calculations of this kind no allowance is made for any alterations which may occasionally take place in the value of the currencies of the respective countries carrying on the trade in question; though every variation in the value of them will have its effect upon the rates of exchange, and sometimes render an exchange nominally unfavourable, though in reality it may be quite the contrary.

I should say, that the best explanation to be given is the usual one, that these fluctuations depend upon the proportion which the supply of bills of exchange in the market bears to the demand for them.

Mr. P. therefore proposes that the bank paper of the two countries should be considered as a kind of perpetual bill of exchange, each being readily convertible into the other. He proceeds to say,

If then, Sir, Bank of England paper was current in Ireland, and Bank of Ireland paper, of a given value, convertible into Bank of England paper of the same value, every person having occasion to make a remittance to London would be able to do so by sending Bank of England paper to his London correspondent: he would no longer be dependant upon the supply of bills of exchange, and he never would be under the necessity of paying a premium for the means of making his remittance.

Certainly, there is no more reason why Dublin should have a course of exchange with London, than why Liverpool should have one, and as Liverpool does business with London without that inconvenience, why may not Dublin? Scotland has effected what this Hon. Gent. proposes: and this is, we presume, the strongest argument for the feasibility of such a plan in the case of Ireland.

Till the reign of William, (says the ingenious speaker,) the currencies were the same in both countries, and it was only on the issuing of the new silver coinage by this king, that, for the first time, the English shilling was made current for 13*d.*—The guinea of England was current in Ireland for 23*s.* till 1730, when it was reduced to 22*s.* 9*d.*, so as to correspond in value with the shilling at 13*d.* The present coin of Ireland is composed of guineas, which circulate in considerable quantities in the north, of silver bank tokens, Spanish dollars, and of copper coin issued in 1805. The value of the shilling at 13*d.* forms the whole difference between the coin of Ireland and England: and that being the case, it is plain that the way to get rid of it, is to make the English shilling current for 12*d.*

Whatever tends to diminish the load of private paper circulated in Ireland, is in our opinion deserving of attention: and so also is, whatever tends to abolish all remembrance that ever the Irish and English were not the same people. We recommend unanimity; and flatter ourselves that future generations will see the united kingdom strengthened essentially, as well as generally, by the harmony and intimacy between all its parts.

Letters from a late Eminent Prelate to one of his Friends. 8vo. pp. 510. Price 12s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1809.

These letters were written by the late Bishop Warburton to the late Bishop Hurd. The volume contains also some letters addressed by the last-named prelate to his patron; and, in an appendix, there are five to Warburton from Mr. Charles Yorke.—Immediately after the title, the following note appears:—

Entry on a blank page in the first of five Port-folios, containing the Originals of the following Letters.

"These Letters give so true a picture of "the Writer's character, and are, besides, "so worthy of him in all respects (I mean, "if the Reader can forgive the playfulness of "his wit in some instances, and the partiality "of his friendship in many more), that, in "honour of his memory, I would have "them published after my death, and the "profits arising from the sale of them, ap-"plied to the benefit of the Worcester In-"firmary.

"R. Worcester.

"*January* 18*th*, 1793."

Warburton's first letter is dated June 1, 1749; and his last Dec. 19, 1775; (he died in 1779;) this comprehends an eventful period. The letters are evidently selected from among others which are suppressed. The discretion that ever characterized the bishop of Worcester, caused him to withhold many, of which, if prudence or a regard for the memory of his friend, writing to him confidentially, would have permitted the publication; the perusal of them must have been interesting in a very high degree.

A more vigorous mind, and a bolder spirit than Warburton possessed, have seldom fallen to the share of any man. His reading was most widely extended; his memory was very tenacious, and his discriminating faculty was of a superior order. His illustrations are strikingly apposite, and are drawn from every quarter. He seems to have forgotten nothing that he either saw, heard, or perused; he had every thing *in promptu;* and whatever he called for, to explain a difficulty, or point an argument, came without delay. His style is rugged enough, it must be confessed; it has little of the *finicalness* of modern diction; and resembles not at all the measured phraseology ("so Latin and so English all the while") of one whose principles he detested—Middleton. His way of writing and reasoning, resembles that of Dr. Bentley; and the range of his reading is only equalled by that of Cudworth. Warburton was born in the century before the last—1698; and therefore we must make allowances for some colloquial inaccuracies that occur now and then in his letters; inaccuracies which no longer deform our language; but which, in those days, neither hurt the ears, nor shocked the grammatical feelings of any one.

The two correspondents compliment each other not a little. This is owing to the system of manners that prevailed in the days of our grandfathers. What seem over-strained compliments to us, appeared only marks of good-breeding and politeness to them. However, without a compliment, Hurd might certainly deem Warburton a stupendous genius; and undoubtedly Warburton saw in Hurd one of the most refined and elegant scholars of the age.

Warburton's abilities were misemployed in editing Pope's works, and his acumen was sadly wasted in explaining away the sophistry with which the philosophy of Bolingbroke had infected the verses of the poet; but he was still more fruitlessly occupied in commenting on Shakespear. Shakespear cannot be elucidated by mere sagacity of intellect. Here Johnson's mighty mind was at fault; and here the perspicacity of Warburton's understanding was unequal to his task. Farmer, Steevens, Reid, Malone,—these are the critics, who, possessing themselves of Shakespear's library; in other words, who by reading the authors which he had read; and studying the provincial dialect and the local customs of the middle counties; have taken the right way to correct the text and explain the meaning of their author.

But, look at Warburton in his *Divine Legation*; what research! what erudition! what a commanding display of talent directed by learning! Here the divine meets the infidel on his own ground, and beats him out of every position. The Deists had objected, that there is no mention of a future state in the five books of Moses. Warburton concedes this point; and demonstrates *the Divine Legation of Moses,* and the authenticity of revelation.

——But this was a concession which he needed not to have made. The WORD and Wisdom of the Deity (Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ) had shewn that the dead are not extinct; rightly interpreting the words uttered by the Almighty when he appeared unto Moses at the bush, "I am the God of Abraham, &c." After this comment on Moses by Jesus Christ himself, it was folly in the Deists to maintain that the Mosaic law does not assert the existence of a future state; and it was mere wantonness of bravery in Warburton to admit as true, what they had affirmed.—But, this is not the place to enter on these subjects. What is now before us, is to exhibit to our readers some specimens of Warburton's letters. As might be expected, they contain many anecdotes of the literary characters of the time; by which those who are familiar with their history, will be highly amused. But we incline to select passages of a more general nature, and applicable to other times also; referring such as wish to know more of their old acquaintances, to the volume itself.

We give a short extract from letter 6, in order to correct a typographical error in it.

I had no sooner evoked the name of Shakespear from the rotten monument of his former editions, than a crew of strange devils, and more grotesque than any of those he laughs at in the old farces, came chattering, *mewing*, and grinning round about me.

For *mewing*, *nostro periculo*, read *moeing*; — *making mouths*, an old English word.

Warburton's opinion of Hume may be gathered from a passage in the same letter.

I am strongly tempted to have a stroke at Hume. He is the author of a little book called "Philosophical Essays," in one part of which he argues against the being of a God, and in another (very needlessly you will say) against the possibility of miracles. He has crowned the liberty of the press. And yet he has a considerable post under the government. I have a great mind to do justice on his arguments against miracles, which I think might be done in few words. But does he deserve notice? Is he known amongst you? Pray answer me these questions. For if his own weight keeps him down, I should be sorry to contribute to his advancement to any place but the pillory.

This was written in 1749.

A letter written by Hurd, with the answer by Warburton, will let our readers into the *character* of the correspondence, at once. Warburton's answer affords the ground-work of his discourse on Julian, and the miracle which prevented the Apostate's project of rebuilding the *Temple* at *Jerusalem*.

Mr. Hurd to Mr. Warburton.

Cambridge, Oct. 25, 1749.

Rev. Sir,

I have read, with great pleasure, the six sheets of your discourse on Julian. The introduction, which respects Dr. Middleton, is extremely handsome. I agree with you, he ought to be pleased with it. That he will be so, there may be reason to doubt. I suspect your candour hath put a distinction, which the learned inquirer never thought of. However, a fair occasion is offered of explaining himself.

For the discourse itself, you have established the *fact* with uncommon force and perspicuity. The characters of Julian and Marcellinus are very masterly. And the evidence you make the Apostate bear against himself, is one of those happy conjectures, or rather discoveries, peculiar to your genius.

The only thing, that sticks with me at all, is, where you shew, from the *nature* and *end* of Judaism, that the destruction of the temple must needs be final. Your reasoning, as I apprehend it, stands thus. The Jewish worship, as being the *shadow* or figure only of *one* more perfect, was, of necessity, on the introduction of the *substance*, to be done away. The temple was essential to the subsistence of that worship. Therefore the temple itself was also utterly and *finally* to be destroyed. But may it not be said, that all, which follows from the dependence of the two dispensations, is, that the *one* was to *cease*, that is, to be no longer of *obligation*, on the appearance of the *other*? Was any thing more requisite to the establishment of the Christian institution, than that the Jewish be declared null and void? Or, was the honour of God's providence concerned to defeat, by extraordinary means, and overrule the Jew's perverseness in adhering to his abrogated ritual? The destruction of the temple might, as you observe from St. Chrysostom, be a means *of withdrawing the Jew from the rage of ritual observances*. But was it essentially necessary, on account of the dependence betwixt the two religions, to the subsistence of Christianity? It is very likely, I may misrepresent or misconceive your argument. But you will perceive, I suspect some ambiguity in the term *done away* in the major proposition; and that my doubt is, whether it necessarily means, that the

Jewish worship was to be removed, *i. e.* the *observance* of its ritual to be absolutely prevented, and rendered impracticable,—or that the *law* itself, enjoining such worship, was, simply, to be abrogated, or repealed.

I interest myself the more in the success of this argument, as it renders the miracle, here defended, of the last importance to Christianity; and thereby affords an illustrious instance, among a thousand others, of the momentous use, to which that great work of the D. L. will be found to serve.

On the whole, I can rely on your excuse for the freedom I have here taken in hazarding these loose thoughts. Whatever else they may fail in, they will, at least, be a proof of the entire confidence I repose in your friendship, when I take a rout of so little ceremony o assure you of the very particular esteem, w th which I am, always,

Rev. Sir,

Your most obliged and most faithful
h umble servant,

R. HURD.

Answer to the above.

I have just received your truly friendly lette[r] of the 25th, sent me from Bath. Your ob jection to my argument, about the abolition of the temple worship, is extremely accurate; and the least that it shews me is that I have not been sufficiently clear. I will state it over again, and see if I can make any thing of it: or rather you will see; for if you do not, I am sure there is nothing in it.

But first let me premise that the *necessity* of God's interfering to prevent the re-building, does not arise from the *incompatibility* between Judaism and Christianity; but from the *prophecies* of the destruction. So that had there been no *incompatibility*, yet if there had been a *prophecy*, God's honour was concerned. You will say, yes; if that prophecy was of a *final* destruction. But that is the question. I own it: and to determine that question was the reason I considered the incompatibility. You will say then, though God's interfering does not depend immediately on the incompatibility, but on the prophecy, yet it does mediately. But neither would I allow this. For I think I could prove, though there was no *moral necessity*, but only an *expediency* (which you will allow) for the abolition of the temple worship, yet if, for the sake of that expediency, God decreed to abolish it, and prophesied of that decree, the abolition must be understood to be *final*, and consequently his veracity would be concerned to hinder the rebuilding. But as I have contended for a moral necessity (by which I mean, the bringing of that thing to pass which the relation of things, in God's religious dispensations, requires) I shall endeavour to shew there was one.

The *abolition* of a preparatory religion on the introduction of that which it prepared the way for, is not a matter of every day's experience. There is but one instance in the world, and never will be another. Now let us divest ourselves of all the common notions of theology, and then consider what an *abolition* one would expect;—an *actual* or *virtual only*? certainly the first. But generally speaking, religion is of such a nature that an *actual* could not be had without a miraculous force upon the minds of men; hence a virtual abolition is all that, in common cases, one could reasonably expect. But if this abolished religion should consist of two essential parts, essentially distinct; and that one of these, from its nature and circumstances, might be *actually* abolished without any such force on the will, should we not then expect it to be so? Certainly; because that only circumstance which shews it unreasonable to expect an *actual* abolition, is away. Now Judaism consisted of two essential parts, a *private*, and a *public*. To the public belonged a *local worship*. This worship might be *actually* abolished without any such force upon the will. We conclude therefore the *nature of things requires* it should. We see it actually abolished; and from this, and the prophecies, we are supported in the principle of a *moral necessity for it*. For it is certain, that the *reason of things* and the *prophecies* support each other, and enable each of them to bear the conclusion we draw from the other, of a *final destruction*. Nor do I see there is any thing illogical in so employing them. On the whole, then, I conclude, that a *virtual* abolition of circumcision, purification, abstinences from meats, &c. (which belong to the private part of the Jewish religion) is all that could reasonably be expected; but that the *actual* abolition of the *temple worship* (which belongs to the public part) seems to be required from the nature of things.

There are various other considerations to support this conclusion—such as the necessity of shewing this nation was no longer God's peculiar; which could not well be done while they were in possession of that worship, which was the characteristic mark of their being his peculiar—the transferring of the kingship of the Jews from God to Christ. But the temple worship was the *specific* act of allegiance, &c. There are many other considerations of equal weight. But, if I be right, I have said enough to you; if wrong, a great deal too much.

Bedford-Row, Oct. 31st, 1749.

The rascally attempt of Lauder to degrade that glory of England, Milton; so completely exploded by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury; produced the following observations from Warbur-

ton; and there is something very characteristic of his manner in what he says of Job.

I have just read the most silly and knavish book I ever saw; one Lauder on Milton's imitations. An observation at the bottom of 44 and the top of 45, proves him either the one or the other with a vengeance. If there are those things in Masenius, why did he not produce them? They are of more weight to prove his charge than all he says besides. If they are not, he is a knave.—I think he has produced about half a dozen particular thoughts that look like imitations.—But the matter of *imitation* is a thing very little understood. However, in one view the book does not displease me. It is likely enough to mortify all the silly adorers of Milton, who deserve to be laughed at.

Poor Job! It was his eternal fate to be persecuted by his friends. His three comforters passed sentence of condemnation upon him, and he has been executing *in effigie* ever since. He was first bound to the stake by a long catena of Greek fathers; then tortured by Pineda; then strangled by Caryl, and afterwards cut up by Wesley, and anatomized by Garnet. Pray don't reckon me amongst his hangmen. I only acted the tender part of his wife, and was for making short work with him. But he was ordained, I think, by a fate like that of Prometheus, to lie still upon his dunghill and have his brains sucked out by owls. One Hodges, a head of Oxford, now threatens us with a new *Auto da fe*.

In the postscript to letter 20, he thus notices Whiston.

P. S.—Pray did you feel either of these earthquakes? They have made Whiston ten times madder than ever. He went to an alehouse at Mile-end to see one, who, it was said, had predicted the earthquakes. The man told him it was true, and that he had it from an angel. Whiston rejected this as apocryphal. For he was well assured that, if the favour of this secret was to be communicated to any one, it would be to himself. He is so enraged at Middleton, that he has just now quarrelled downright with the Speaker for having *spoke* a good word for him many years ago in the affair of the mastership of the Charter-house. The Speaker the other day sent for him to dinner; he said he would not come. His lady sent; he would not come. She went to him, and clambered up into his garret to ask him about the earthquake! He told her, "Madam, you are a virtuous woman, you need not fear; none but the wicked will be destroyed. You will escape. I would not give the same promise to your husband."—What will this poor nation come to! In the condition of troops between two fires; the madness of irreligion and the madness of fanaticism.

There is an air of sincerity in the concluding sentences of the following extract which delights us. Warburton was most certainly a Christian believer.

I hear Dr. Middleton has been lately at London (I suppose to consult Dr. Heberden about his health), and is returned in an extreme bad condition. The scribblers against him will say they have killed him. But, by what Mr. Yorke told me, his bricklayer will dispute the honour of his death with them. Seriously I am much concerned for the poor man, and wish he may recover with all my heart. Had he had, I will not say, piety, but greatness of mind enough not to suffer the pretended injuries of some Churchmen to prejudice him against Religion, I should love him living, and honour his memory when dead. But, good God! that man, for the discourtesies done him by his miserable fellow creatures, should be content to divest himself of the true viaticum, the comfort, the solace, the asylum from all the evils of human life, is perfectly astonishing! I believe no one (all things considered) has suffered more from the low and vile passions of the high and low amongst our brethren than myself. Yet God forbid it should ever suffer me to be cold in the gospel interests, which are indeed so much my own, that without it I should be disposed to consider humanity as the most forlorn part of the creation.

The distinction made in letter 44, between *prodigies* and *miracles* is worthy of attention.

The most sensible thing Garth ever said, he said to his enemies, "that for every fault they discovered in his writings, he would shew them two." I can safely say, I will shew them two hundred in mine for every single fault my enemies are ever likely to find out.—It was odd, as you observe, that Voltaire should translate the line from Pope, as it is in the last edition. I persuaded the latter to alter *miracles* to *prodigies*, not only for the religion, but the reason of the thing. It was not only declaring against miracles, but it was arguing inconclusively: prodigies being natural effects, whose causes we being ignorant of, we have made them ideal creatures of a distinct species: as soon as we come to the knowledge of the causes, prodigies are no longer a distinct species, but rank with all other natural effects. But it is *no consequence* that when nature is known no *miracles* remain; because miracles imply supernatural effects, therefore these are consistent with the whole knowledge of nature. Yet this was one of the *speciosa dictata* of Boling-

broke, who was fond of the impiety, and yet did not see the blunder.

Of Noah's Ark, Warburton says;

The church, like the Ark of Noah, is worth saving; not for the sake of the unclean beasts and vermin that almost filled it, and probably made most noise and clamour in it, but for the little corner of rationality, that was as much distressed by the stink within, as by the tempest without.

Hurd, in a letter not printed, seems to have noticed in some way or other this remark; in letter 47, Warburton adds—

You mention Noah's Ark. I have really forgot what I said of it. But I suppose I compared the church to it, as many a grave divine has done before me.—The Rabbins make the giant Gog or Magog contemporary with Noah, and convinced by his preaching. So that he was disposed to take the benefit of the Ark. But here lay the distress; it by no means suited his dimensions. Therefore, as he could not enter in, he contented himself to ride upon it astride. And though you must suppose that, in that stormy weather, he was more than half-boots over, he kept his seat, and dismounted safely, when the Ark landed on Mount Ararat. Image now to yourself this illustrious Cavalier mounted on his *hackney:* and see if it does not bring before you the church, bestrid by some lumpish minister of state, who turns and winds it at his pleasure. The only difference is, that Gog believed the preacher of righteousness and religion.

Our divines Tillotson, Taylor and Barrow are brought into juxta-position in letter 50.

As to the archbishop, (Tillotson) he was certainly a virtuous, pious, humane, and moderate man; which last quality was a kind of rarity in those times. His notions of civil society were but confused and imperfect, as appears in the affair of Lord Russel. As to religion, he was amongst the class of latitudinarian divines. I admire his preserving his moderation in all times, more than his refusing the archbishoprick at the time of his decay, and after a stroke of an apoplexy, and when he had the large revenue of the deanery of St. Paul's, and when the archiepiscopal promotion, he knew, would expose him to infinite abuse. But what I admire most was, his beneficence and generosity, and contempt of wealth. But see the imperfection of humanity. That moderation, coolness, and prudence (which you guessed right is held in the highest admiration by the person you wot of—Tillotson is indeed his hero); this turn, I say, which made him so placable an enemy, made him but a cold or indifferent friend; as you may see, in part, by that exceeding simple narrative of Beardmore (I use simple in the best sense); for so imperfect are we, as I say, that the human mind can with difficulty have that warmth of friendship kindled in it (which, after all, is what makes a two-legged animal deserve the name of man), but the same heat will prove noxious to others. So that you see, if Tillotson was defective in this, I lay the blame not upon him, but upon corrupt humanity. As a preacher, I suppose his established fame is chiefly owing to his being the first city-divine who talked rationally and wrote purely. I think the sermons published in his life-time are fine moral discourses. They bear indeed the character of their author, simple, elegant, candid, clear, and rational. No orator in the Greek and Roman sense of the word, like Taylor: nor a discourser in their sense, like Barrow; free from their irregularities, but not able to reach their heights. On which account I prefer them infinitely to him. You cannot sleep with Taylor; you cannot forbear thinking with Barrow. But you may be much at your ease in the midst of a long lecture from Tillotson; clear, and rational, and equable as he is. Perhaps the last quality may account for it.

Hurd subjoins here the following note on Taylor and Barrow.

In another letter to me, not contained in this collection, Mr. Warburton expresses his sentiments of these two eminent persons in the following manner—" Taylor and Barrow " are incomparably the greatest preachers and " divines of their age. But my predilection " is for Taylor. He has all the abundance " and solidity of the other, with a ray of " lightening of his own, which, if he did " not derive it from Demosthenes and Tully, " has, at least, as generous and noble an " original. It is true, they are both *in-* " *compti*, or rather exuberant. But it is " for such little writers as the preacher of " Lincoln's Inn [himself] to hide their bar- " renness by the finicalness of culture."

Warburton accounts for a certain anomaly in the British legal constitution, that the church of England should be governed by the laws of the church of Rome.

I greatly approve of your design of a dialogue on the effect of *transferring supremacy in religious matters.* A thousand curious hints will arise to you as you proceed in contemplation of the subject. One now, for instance, occurs to me. Could any thing be more absurd than that, when the yoke of Rome was thrown off, they should govern the new church, erected in opposition to it, by the laws of the old? The pretence was, that this was only by way of *interim*, till a body of ecclesiastical laws could be formed

But whoever considers that the *canon laws* proceeded from, and had perpetual reference to, an *absolute spiritual monarch*, and were formed upon the genius, and did acknowledge the authority of the *civil laws*, the issue of *civil despotism*—I say, whoever considers this, will be inclined to think that the crown contrived this *interim* from the use the canon law was of to the extention of the prerogative. However, it is certain that the succeeding monarchs, Elizabeth, James, Charles, prevented our ever having a body of new ecclesiastical laws, from a sense of this utility in the old ones; and a consciousness, if ever they should submit a body of new laws to the legislature, the parliament would form them altogether upon the genius of a free Church and state. This I take to be the true solution of this mysterious affair, that wears a face of so much absurdity and scandalous neglect.

Bracton and Fortescue, the two most learned, and almost the only *learned* of the ancient lawyers, are both express, not only to our free and limited government, but they deduce the original of civil power from the people. You will not fail of meeting with some good things in Selden's fine dissertations on *Fleta*.

We admire the openness of soul which distinguished Warburton.—He was as fearless at court as Swift himself; and perhaps sometimes as sarcastic.

I will tell you what, says he in letter 148, (though perhaps I may have told it you before) I said in the drawing-room to a knot of courtiers, in the old king's time. One chanced to say he heard the king was not well. Hush, said Colonel Robinson, it is not polite or decent to talk in this manner; the king is always well and in health; you are never to suppose that the diseases of his subjects ever approach his royal person. I perceive then, Colonel, replied I, there is some difference between your master and mine. Mine was subject to all human infirmities, sin excepted: yours is subject to none, sin excepted.

In letter 156, (Nov. 24, 1762) he says,

I am afraid we are at the eve of much disturbance, and ready to exchange a war abroad for one at home, less murderous, but more calumniating. We have long prayed to be delivered from our enemies; I wish the Archbishop could hit upon an efficacious *form of prayer* to be delivered from ourselves.

In the forms of prayer *now* used on fast-days, it is remarkable that a passage occurs to the very purpose wished for by Warburton. "Suffer us not to return to our former sinfulness and disobedience, nor again to yield to those evil passions and desires which have brought down thy just judgments upon us; but save us, O God, save us, not only from our worldly, but also from our spiritual enemies; *and most especially save us* FROM OURSELVES, for the sake of, &c."

We give another instance of the intrepidity with which he was wont to speak his mind; from letter 167.

I cannot forbear telling you, that when we all dined with the archbishop, (Secker) after his uprising from the gout, amongst other things of equal importance, he told his brethren, in assembly complete and full, that Mr. Ridley had undertaken to answer Phillips's life of Cardinal Pole.—You will hardly guess what I said on this occasion, though you are sufficiently acquainted with my indiscreet and uncourtly politicks—take it then in the very words I said it, as near as I can remember—"My Lord, we are much bound-"en to your grace for your incessant care of "the church's interest. I think Mr. Ridley "sufficiently qualified for his undertaking. "Yet I could have wished that the task had "been performed by some in a more eminent "station. Mr. Ridley's name puts me in "mind of his great namesake, the bishop of "London. In those times, my Lord, the "bishops did not leave these matters to their "chaplains, but performed them themselves. "He of London, and Jewel of Salisbury, "have made their names immortal by their "defences of the Protestant church of Eng-"land. And I suppose they encouraged one "another in these undertakings, by the rea-"soning of Sarpedon, in Homer, to his "friend Glaucus."—'Why,' says that generous hero, 'are we distinguished from the 'rest of our brethren with superior titles and 'riches, but that we may out-do them in 'the service of the publick; so that when 'men see our great achievements, they may 'say, these men deserve their superior titles 'and riches who perform thus nobly?'——

A silence ensued. But the thing did not seem to be taken amiss. And some said with good humour enough, "Why do you not "undertake this cause yourself?" I replied, "When I think I can do any service, I do "not stay to be called upon. And I appeal "to Neal's History of the Puritans, in three "volumes, now in the library at Durham, "which at one of my residences I took home "to my house, and, at breakfast-time, filled "the margins quite through; which I think "to be a full confutation of all his false facts "and partial representations. The Bishop "of Durham has seen it, or, at least, heard "of it."* And so we parted in much good humour.

* Should any member of the church at

We finish with a scrap from letter 179; of his conversation at the Mansion House, in 1766; Nelson, Mayor.

I preached my Propagation Sermon; and ten or a dozen bishops dined with my Lord Mayor, a plain and (for this year at least) a munificent man. Whether I made them wiser than ordinary at Bow, I can't tell. I certainly made them merrier than ordinary at the Mansion-house; where we were magnificently treated. The Lord Mayor told me, "the *Common-Council* were much obliged to me, for that this was the first time he ever heard them prayed for." I said, "I considered them as a body who much needed the prayers of the Church."—But, if he told me in what I abounded, I told him in what I thought he was defective—"that I was greatly disappointed to see no custard at table." He said, "that they had been so ridiculed for their custard, that none had ventured to make its appearance for many years." I told him, "I supposed that religion and custard went out of fashion together."

Analysis of Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, by Rev. Ed. Ryan, D.D. 8vo. pp. 63. Price 1s. Jones, Dublin, 1808.

The efforts made in Parliament to repeal every law militating against the Catholic interest, were not the only steps lately taken to support the cause of popery. For the purpose of supplying their people with arguments, sundry publications in numbers, small tracts, &c. were briskly circulated by the efforts of a few leaders, among the Irish population. As the number of bibles sent over to Ireland increased, and the eagerness with which they were caught at by the people became notorious, the zealots thought it necessary to counteract this disposition, and if possible to check it in time. For this purpose a work published in England in 1688, with intention to expose the heresy of the Church of England, and Protestants in general, on the subject of our public translation of the bible, was reprinted in Dublin in 1807. The Protestants took offence at the *time* of this re-publication; as connected with proposals, &c. then making to Parliament on the Catholic question. The work was the production of one Ward, a popish adherent, who censured the English translators for departing in *any* instance from the Vulgate: yet, he knew well enough, that the Vulgate was not the original of the Scriptures; and that the authors of the Vulgate translation would have rejoiced exceedingly at every honour done to that original. The greater part of his remarks are absolutely frivolous; and we persuade ourselves that the well informed Catholic is ashamed of them. In other instances, the Protestant variations of terms are improvements according to the fluctuations of a living language. And in some texts neither the Catholic nor the Protestant has happily expressed the true sense of the original.

We have often wondered, with what sentiments the Catholics can maintain so tenaciously the integrity of the Vulgate version, when the fact stares them in the face that considerably above *two thousand* corrections have been made in it by its editors; and this correct version, thus considerably re-corrected; requires further improvements to represent the original, as now exhibited by the care of the learned moderns.

Dr. Ryan's tract might be useful where it was published. We notice it, rather for the history connected with it, and for the purpose of recording this instance of Catholic zeal, than for any great advantage it will be of in Britain. But we cannot close this article without wishing, that, imperfect as it is, the Catholic translation of the S. S. were extensively circulated throughout the cottages of Ireland, rather than none. Those who should study it, would find so many commendable things, which they ought to know, and things to which it would be their duty and interest to conform, that the charm which holds their consciences in bonds would be broken; and we should have the happiness of congratulating the people generally, on that real Catholic Emancipation, which would be one of their greatest blessings, both temporal and spiritual.

The Union of Piety and Literature, a Sermon preached Jan. 18, 1809, before the Promoters of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, at Mill-Hill. By James Hinton, A. M. Price 1s. 6d. Conder, London.

Durham be disposed to favour us with specimens of our author's marginal notes, he will confer a favour on the Literary Panorama.

The text, Psalm xc. 17, has nothing particularly referable to literature, but is merely a devout wish for prosperity derived from the source of all good. The preacher, therefore, accommodated his text to his subject; and adopts that desire in behalf of this institution. He observes very properly, that, "to the welfare of youth no virtuous mind can be insensible. In proportion to the wisdom, benevolence, and piety, which exist among us, will be the care and pains which we take to form the rising generation to excellence of character." Adding, that few instances exist, in which even those of our youth, who are destined to enter at the usual age on the pursuits of business, may not, previously to that period, acquire at least a competent knowledge of literature, and become acquainted with the first principles of science, without interfering with those instructions which are absolutely necessary to qualify them for the duties of their future station. Mr. H. proceeds to apply these remarks to various supposable circumstances. We are glad to see the part of literature pleaded, by a gentleman so well qualified: himself a parent, a tutor, and a minister at one of our universities; and of course a very competent judge of the importance and utility of an early acquaintance with liberal studies.

*** A report of the state of the institution ought to have accompanied the list of subscribers annexed to this discourse.

The Necessity of Religion and Virtue to National Happiness and Prosperity, a Sermon preached at the Scotch Church, Woolwich, Feb. 8th, 1809. By the Rev. W. Vessie, A. M. Price 1s. Bryer, London, 1809.

The text of this discourse is Nehemiah iv. 14, "I said unto the nobles and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses."

The language of this sermon is, in many places, strong and nervous; the tone of piety that prevails in it is consistent; and the patriotism it breathes has our hearty approbation. The preacher justly charges very heinous sins on the inhabitants of this country, and especially on those of the metropolis. We should be glad to see *public* reformation, on public subjects. One day in seven might be spared from dissipation, for decency's sake:—we could wish for a better reason; but let *that* be well considered; by those especially, who affect to possess enlightened understandings, and cultivated minds. Should this nation suffer as some have suffered, it will then be too late to lament our neglect of what might have saved us.

Correspondence with the Review Department.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Children introduced to Visitors?

Sir,—Much as I approve of many parts of the celebrated late publication, ascribed to *Hannah More*, intitled Cœlebs, (reviewed in page 259) as they contain sentiments tending to amend the heart, improve the understanding and correct the manners, yet I highly disapprove her recommending that children should not be brought into the room after dinner, when the friends of their parents are visiting. I do not mean to say that this time is the very best part of the day for the visitors to see them, but apprehend if the practice of keeping them away should be adopted, that many of the friends would frequently be deprived of the pleasure of seeing them at all. We are given to understand, that the female visitors would have their company in the Drawing-room; but should they not be permitted to stay tea, the rest will have but little chance of meeting them there, unless an alteration, by abridging the period of sitting after dinner should take place.——If the author is able to bring about such an alteration, together with the custom of early hours, we shall not have so much cause for complaint.——But this is little to be expected.

We can scarcely imagine a more delightful, and rational pleasure, than that which arises from the company of chearful happy children. To see a father and mother surrounded by their young family, the elder ones nursing or amusing the little ones, must give joy to all whose hearts are not viciously corrupt; and, besides, the father who may be all the morning engaged in occupations, for the support of his family, may possibly have no other time than after dinner, to see his children; and shall he be deprived of this comfort on the days he sees his friends?—Cannot a man enjoy the company of both at the same time?

I must therefore consider this advice as mischievous, inasmuch as it may greatly lessen the comforts arising from social intercourse.

May 13th, 1809. R-M-R-K-R.

Horæ Ionicæ: a Poem, descriptive of the Ionian Islands, and Part of the adjacent Coast of Greece. By Waller Rodwell Wright, Esq. sometime his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the Republic of the Seven Islands. 8vo. pp. 67. Longman & Co. 4s. 1809.

We are happy to announce to the scholar and to every reader who has felt the bewitching glow transmitted by the pages of ancient history and poetry, this exquisite and truly classical poem. It is long since the interest excited by the beauties of antiquity has been communicated from the libraries of the learned to the public at large: and we have no doubt that these "Horæ Ionicæ" will be read very generally. In the mean time we shall present our readers with an extract or two, in support of our commendations: with the historical notes, which the author has occasionally interspersed through his work. Mr. Wright tells us in his preface, that

He once flattered himself with the hope of presenting to the public a more extensive and interesting work upon the subject of this little state, which emerging from the ruins of the Venetian government scarcely survived the treaty of Amiens, the feeble guarantee of its ephemeral existence.

The occupation of the Septinsular territory by a French force, has frustrated that hope, by depriving him of such materials as he had collected, together with a valuable library which he had unfortunately transported to Zante, and found no means of re-conveying to this country, and which has since been confiscated and sold as English property.

Even under these disadvantages he trusts that this little volume will not be unacceptable to the classical reader; as it faithfully records the train of reflections suggested to his own mind by such historical events, or poetical descriptions, as more peculiarly relate to the islands of the Ionian sea.

Ye isles beyond the Adriatic wave!
Whose classic shores Ionian waters lave;
Ye plains of Greece! the Muse's ancient pride,
Whose rising beauties crown the western tide;
That smile beneath November's deepest gloom;
Where April wantons in luxuriant bloom,
No longer vocal to your native lyre,
Forgive the daring strain your charms inspire;
Though all unworthy of the meed ye claim,
A meed as deathless as your ancient fame.
For well I know, that not to me belong
The lofty raptures of poetic song:
My simple Muse in fancy's gilded ray
May sport, the insect of a summer day;
May sparkle like the dew-drop on the flow'r;
But never please beyond the transient hour.
Yet when the year renews its lovely prime,
And spring, advancing from the southern clime,
With rosy smile the infant zephyr greets,
And bathes his tepid wing in balmy sweets,
My heart, responsive, owns the genial glow;
And the wild numbers all unbidden flow.

. . . . . .

And now, emerging from the straits that wind
Through many an Isle, by rocky shoals confin'd,
Once more we launch upon th' Ionian main,
And spread our sails the fresh'ning breeze to gain.
Welcome, Zacynthus, welcome are thy shades,
Thy vine-clad hills, and deep sequester'd glades!
Soft are the gales that o'er thy bosom stray,
And mild the beams that on thy mountains play.
What though no spreading oak or lofty plane*
Here mark the honours of the Sylvan reign!
With rapture we survey thy humbler groves,
Still bending as the changeful Zephyr moves.
By Acroteria's†steep we pass along,
Whose echoing cliffs repeat the boatman's song;
Then to our destin'd station bear away,
And moor our vessel in the shelter'd bay.
Sure 'tis enchantment bids the prospect rise‡,
Like some bright fairy vision, to my eyes:
On ev'ry side what varied beauty charms!
Here the throng'd city spreads her crescent arms;
To her white bosom woos the swelling tide,
And rises on the mountain's shelvy side;
Around whose brow in ruin'd grandeur frown
The hoary honours of his mural crown§,

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* Υλησσα, is an epithet no longer applicable to the island of Zante, which, though covered with plantations of olives, produces no sort of timber or even a thicket, except the Oleaster grove on Scopo, and a small copse of Pollards and brushwood near the point of Basilico.

† Acroteria is the name given to a range of lofty cliffs that extend from the northern extremity of the city of Zante, and are terminated by a convent and well, called κρεο νερω, from which the city and shipping in the bay are supplied with "fresh water," the signification of the name in the modern Greek.

‡ It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the beautiful effect produced by the first sight of this charming bay, which would furnish a most interesting subject for the pencil. I have frequently heard it admired as a miniature representation of the Bay of Naples, with the difference, that the mountain of Scopo, the humble representative of Vesuvius, rises on the left instead of the right. Of the similarity I am unable to judge, as I have never visited Naples.

§ The castle of Zante, situated on a lofty eminence behind the present town, is now in a ruinous state and nearly deserted, on account of the

As proudly conscious of the glorious day
When Dion marshall'd here his small array,
With patriot ardour fir'd the dauntless band,
And led them forth to free his native land.
Where to the right extends the level shore,
And ripling surges break with fainter roar,
From yonder turret through the yielding air
The echoing bell sends forth the call of pray'r.
Hail to the sacred spot*, whose bosom gave,
Immortal Tully, thine inglorious grave!
Yet why inglorious? though no mortal guest
Sigh'd o'er thy turf, or bade thine ashes rest,
While undistinguish'd here thy relics slept,
Beside thine humble grave the Muses wept;
In heav'nly strains thy hallow'd requiem sung;
And o'er thy tomb the votive chaplet flung;
By fancy wreath'd, with flow'rs of brightest hue,
Yet freshly glist'ning with Castalian dew,
And mingled ivy-buds in clusters brown,
And virtue's palm, and wisdom's olive crown.

Now to the left I trace the curving strand,
Where foaming waters beat the golden sand,
And nature's bounty sheds profusely round
Each varied beauty o'er th' unequal ground;
The deep worn channel of the mountain rill,
The blooming garden, and the cultur'd hill,
And, rising o'er the shades of mingled green,
The convent's spire, in fainter distance seen:
While, tow'ring far above their little state
Scopò†, with conscious majesty elate,
Lifts to the skies his consecrated head,
Where still the pilgrim bends with holy dread;
And to the Virgin pours the votive strain,
'Mid shades that once confess'd Diana's reign.

Ye lovely scenes, that bloom for ever fair,
And cheer with transient smile the gloom of care;
Too soon, alas! the charms which ye dispense,
In languid dulness pall upon the sense:
For not Hesperia's clime where brightest glows
The vernal sun and mildest Zephyr blows,
Not all her native charms, her classic pride,
The pomp of art or pleasure's giddy tide,
Can soothe his breast whom Fate has doom'd to stray
Far from his friends and native land away;
Whose heart unchang'd, where'er his foosteps rove,
Springs to the centre of its former love.

An exile thus from scenes of youthful joy,
What solace shall my ling'ring hours employ?
Fair Queen of Wisdom! let thy spirit quell
The anxious thoughts that in my bosom swell,
The paths of science teach me to explore,
And oft revolve the page of classic lore!
And thou, bright Fancy! wilt thou sometimes deign
To guide my wand'rings and inspire my strain,
As oft I rove in wildly-pensive mood
Beside the margin of the restless flood,
Or idly seek with some incondite lay
To cheer the irksome solitary day?

Led by thine hand beside yon rustic seat,
Where tangled olives form a cool retreat*,
Through the green shade where ev'ning breezes play,
Oft have I linger'd at the close of day,
To mark the length'ning shadows as they fell,
And listen to the convent's vesper bell.
There, while mine eye the cultur'd plain surveys,
And o'er the wide expanse of waters strays,
I feel, as nature slowly sinks to rest,
A charm resistless soothe my anxious breast.

particular violence with which it is affected by the frequent earthquakes to which this island is subject. It is of great extent, and was undoubtedly the site of the ancient Zacynthus, thence called Alta Zacynthus. Plutarch relates, that in this place, Dion reviewed his troops previously to his successful attack upon the tyrant of Syracuse.

* Remondinia, Catholic bishop of Zante, who published a brief account of this island in Latin, about the middle of the 17th century, relates, that in digging for the foundation of the Latin church and convent dedicated to Santa Mara della Grazia, A. D. 1550, a stone was discovered with the following inscription. M. T. CICERO. HAVE. ET. TU. TERTIA. ANTONIA.: beneath were found two urns, the larger of which, containing ashes, was inscribed at the bottom with the words MAR. TUL. CIC. in a circle: the other was a lacrymatory. In the abovementioned history, the forms of the stone and of the vases are delineated, and the author has attempted, with much plausibility, to support the authenticity of the monument; after all, if the story should be considered as somewhat apocryphal, it does not appear to me to exceed the limits of poetic licence.

† Scopò is celebrated for a fine Greek church and monastery now fallen to decay, wherein is preserved a picture of the Blessed Virgin, supposed to be endowed with miraculous powers. Near this spot is a small thicket of venerable Oleasters, probably on the site of that ancient grove, in which, according to tradition, stood a temple of Diana; to whom, in conjunction with her twin brother, this island was dedicated. Another temple of this goddess appears to have been situated at Melinadò. In the church of that village are still to be seen a number of granite columns, with plinths and Ionic capitals of white marble. A stone of grey marble, about three feet square and a foot and half in thickness, now forms the altar table of this church, on the edge of which is inscribed:

ΑΡΧΙΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΕΘΣ·ΚΑΙ·
ΑΛΚΙΔΑΜΑ·ΑΡΧΙΚΛΕΟΣ ΑΚΛΑ-
ΝΙΠΠΑΝΤΑΝ·ΑΤΤΩΝ·ΘΥΓΑΤΕ-
ΡΑ·ΘΕΟΚΟΛΗΣΑΣΑΝ·ΑΡΤΕΜΙΤΙ·
ΟΠΙΤΑΙΤΙ.

* If this poem should fall into the hands of any persons who are acquainted with the Ionian Islands, I flatter myself they will easily recognise in these features the beautiful view of the plain of Zante from the olive seat, near the villa of my much esteemed friend Mr. Samuel Strani.

I love to mark the sun's descending beam
Cast o'er the western hills its parting gleam;
And watch the varied tints of doubtful light,
By soft gradations melting from the sight.
Fast spreads the gloom; no longer to the view
The waving olive shifts its varying hue;
The orange and her paler sister fade,
Involv'd alike in undistinguish'd shade;
Sweet are their odours still, but dimly seen
Their mingled fruits and flow'rs and vivid green:
Alone unchang'd the cypress yet remains,
And still her colour as her form retains.
Now, gently stealing on the yielding sense,
Soft breathing gales their gather'd sweets dispense
From thousand aromatic plants, that grow
In wild luxuriance on the mountain's brow;
From cultur'd fields, where blooms the early vine,
And embryo blossoms swell with future wine;
But chiefly thence, where, clad in vernal bloom,
The grape of Corinth *sheds its rich perfume.
Still is the landscape; nature sleeps around;
All motion dead, and hush'd is ev'ry sound;
Save where the unyok'd heifer roams at large,
Or the rude goatherd tends his wand'ring charge:
And, as their bleatings faintly strike my ear,
In mingled notes the herdsman's strain I hear,
List'ning his carol, as in uncouth rhymes
He sings † the warlike deeds of other times;
Or wildly modulates to simple lays
His reed ‡—the Doric reed of ancient days.

* The currant or grape of Corinth is the staple commodity of Zante, that island being almost exclusively devoted to its culture, insomuch that it does not supply one fourth part of the corn necessary for the support of its population. The annual export of this article amounts on an average to 8,000,000lbs. Cephalonia and the Morea jointly furnish about the same quantity: the greater part of this article is consumed in Great Britain.

† The modern Greeks still retain a variety of traditional stories, which they derive from classical antiquity; their national dance they pretend had its origin in the days of Theseus, and consider it as emblematical of that hero's adventures in the labyrinth; and the strain which accompanies it, is said to be the lamentation of Ariadne, when deserted by him at Naxos. See the interesting work of M. Guys. I once observed a circle of Albanian soldiers listening with great attention to a story, recited to them by a boy in the most animated manner. They seemed equally interested in and delighted with the narrative, which excited from them loud and repeated bursts of laughter; I heartily regretted that my ignorance of the modern Greek prevented me from participating their enjoyment: especially as I could distinguish that th hero of the tale was Achilles. e

‡ The rustic flutes, still in use among the peasants of Zante, are of two sorts. The one, to which I allude in this place, is a simple joint of the large reed which grows commonly in those islands, perforated upon the principle of a flageolet, and open at the end for receiving the breath. The other, though more artificially constructed, is a wretched instrument, in sound not unlike an ordinary bagpipe.

At this still hour, when peace and silence reign,
Remembrance wakes the sadly-pleasing strain
Of former joys; and fancy loves to stray
O'er seas and distant shores, a trackless way!
With tears unbidden swells my pensive eye,
And bends its eager gaze on vacancy;
Or, darting upwards through the fields of light,
Explores the starry rulers of the night:
And vainly seeks, among their radiant band,
To fix the zenith of my native land.

With this beautiful allusion to happy England, we wished to have closed, but we are tempted to add Mr. W's. conclusion.

Whence bursts this flood of light, before whose ray
Heaven's azure concave seems to shrink away?
As if some daring hand aside had thrown
The mystic veil that shrouds the world unknown,
Bid mortal sense the vast abyss explore,
And tempt the trackless deep, unbounded by a shore.
Lo! where, enthron'd amidst the rolling spheres,
His awful front majestic Plato rears.
Such as of old, on Sunium's rocky side,
Or where Ilissus' sacred waters glide,
From reason's light he taught the list'ning youth
Of moral beauty, and eternal truth;
Or in mysterious symbols half conceal'd
The secret lore which Memphis had reveal'd.
Now, clear'd from mortal mists, his eagle sight
Expatiates freely through the realms of light:
Inspir'd by truth he sings in bolder strain
What pow'r combines creation's golden chain;
How worlds obey the geometric laws
Establish'd by the great eternal Cause;
And whence in human breasts immortal glows
Th' etherial flame, which heav'n itself bestows:
Till, rising with its theme, the lofty ode
Ascends from nature to the throne of God.
Unseen celestial beings hover nigh
And pour their sweet accordant minstrelsy;
Through boundless space the sacred hymn prolong,
And worlds unnumber'd join the choral song.
But cease, my Muse! for not to thee is giv'n
On earth to emulate the songs of heav'n:
No sister thou, but handmaid of the Nine;
And least ofall their train as I of thine.
Immortal themes a master's hand require—
In silence I adore, and trembling drop the lyre,

The notes annexed to this poem, induce us to wish that the author would favour us with his observations on these islands, &c. in prose. It is in his power, we are persuaded, both to entertain and instruct the public.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward, to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

A work entitled ; The Villa Garden Directory, or Monthly Index, of works to be done in town and villa gardens, shrubberies and parterres: with hints of the treatment of shrubs and flowers usually kept in the green-room, the lobby and the drawing-room, by Walter Nicol, designer of gardens, hot-houses, &c. Author of the Forcing Fruit and Kitchen Gardener, the Practical Planter, &c. will speedily be published in foolscap 8vo.

A Treatise on the Disease and Management of Sheep, with introductory remarks on the Anatomical Stricture, and an Appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed and their progress, in Scotland, by Sir George Stewart Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. 8vo.

ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Greig, of Chelsea, has announced a work on Astronomy on a new plan, which will render that science more simple and easy; the chief constellations are to be exhibited in a manner similar to geography on separate maps, with remarks, &c.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A new edition of Xenophon's Memorabilia, by Benwell, is in the press; to which it is intended to add, Socratis Apologia, and the notes of the last edition of Schneider, and to omit the latin version.

DRAMA.

In the press, the Dramatic Works of John Ford, with an introduction and explanatory notes, by Henry Weber, Esq. 2 vol. 8vo.

GEOLOGY.

Mr. John Playfair, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, F. R. S. London, and Secretary to the Royal Society, Edinburgh, will publish the second edition of his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory, with additions, to be printed in 4to. with engravings.

HISTORY.

The History of Scotland, by Robert Lindsay, of Pitscotte, edited from ancient and authentic MSS. by John Graham Dalyell, Esq., 8vo. with a portrait of King James V., from an original picture, will speedily be published.

Mr. Galt is preparing a work illustrative of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey and those corruptions in the church, which led to the reformation and the general change which then took place in the political system of Europe.

MEDICINE, CHIRURGERY.

Observations on the Fungus Homatodes or soft Cancer, by James Wardrop, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, will speedily appear in 8vo. This work, contains the History and Appearance, on Dissection of the Fungus Homatodes, or soft Cancers, in several of the most important organs of the body, illustrated by cases and plates.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

To be published this month Letters from Portugal and Spain written during the march of the British troops under Sir John Moore, with a map of the route and appropriate engravings by an officer.

Mr. Anderson, author of a Tour in Zealand, is preparing for publication, A Dane's Excursion in Britain, to consist of two or three small octavo volumes.

Soon will be published a work entitled, Shipwreck and Disasters at Sea, according to the most authentic accounts, ancient and modern, 3 vols. octavo.

A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in ancient and modern times, by Robert Wallace, D. D. late one of the ministers of Edinburgh, second edition, revised and corrected by George Wallace, Advocate, will soon appear in 8vo.; the first edition of the above work was published in the year 1753, and is often referred to by Mr. Malthus.

Character of the late Charles James Fox, partly selected and partly written by Philoptris Warvicensis, will appear in the course of this month.

Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. has in the press, the English Esop, a collection of fables ancient and modern, in verse, translated, imitated and original; in two post 8vo. volumes.

A new and revised edition of the Peerage of Scotland, by Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, Bart. continued to the present time, by J. P. Wood, Esq. in two volumes, folio, is in preparation. The first edition, of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage, says the editor, the result of "the most assiduous application for many years, and a painful inquiry into the public records, and ancient chartularies," published in 1764 is now become scarce. On that account as well as from the alterations which have taken place among the noble families since its publication, this new edition of that work is given to the public. In bringing it down to the present time the editor has made every endeavour to obtain correct information, and he flatters himself that, from the mode in which it is proposed to publish this edition, whereof particular intimation shall be made to the Peers of Scotland, the accuracy, so desirable in a work of that nature, may be, in a great measure, attained.

NOVELS.

A lady, not unknown to the fashionable as well as literary world, is about to publish a Novel, of a superior description, it is reported, to the generality of such works; the subject, which is historical, is highly interesting, and precepts of a moral tendency, are said to be very ingeniously interwoven with the narrative, it is to be entitled "The Husband and the Lover."

Adam and Margaret, or the cruel Father punished for his unnatural Conduct to his innocent Daughter; will shortly be published, it is said to be a narrative of real incidents.

Miss A. M. Porter has a new Novel in the press, entitled, Don Sebastian or the House of Bragranza, in four volumes.

PHILOLOGY.

To be published, this month, price 3s. 6d. or, on fine paper 4s.; a general pronouncing and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, for the use of schools, foreigners, &c. on the plan of Mr. Sheridan, considerably enlarged, by selections from Ash, Bailey, Barcley, Buchanan, Dyche, Elphinstone, Entick, Fry, Johnson, Johnstone, Kenrick, Lemon, Marriot, Martin, Nares,

Perry, Rider, Scot, and Walker, by Stephen Jones. The author has carefully improved this edition throughout, the type is new, and the accentuation is larger and more distinct than any work of the kind.

Researches into the origin and affinity of the Greek and Teutonic Languages, by A. Murray, F. A. S. E. and Sec. for foreign correspondence, 4to. is in the press.

POETRY.

In the press, Metrical Romances of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; published from ancient manuscripts and illustrated by an introduction, notes, and a glossary, by Henry Weber, Esq. 3 vol. crown 8vo.

The Crede of Pierce Plowmax, is printing in a small 4to. volume, with a black letter type: the text accurately revised from a collation of the printed copies and occasionally corrected by an inspection of the existing Manuscripts of historical introduction will be prefixed and the Poem copiously illustrated by Notes, etymological and practical.

Sir John Carr has for some time been employed in revising his Poems for the press: they will form an octavo volume with a fine portrait from Westall: a few copies will be printed in 4to., the size of Caledonian Sketches.

Speedily will be published, in 4to., printed by Ballantyne, British Georgics, by James Grahame, author of the Sabbath, &c.

POLITICS.

Soon will appear, An Inquiry into the practical Merits of the System for the Government of India under the Superintendence of the Board of Controul: by the Earl of Lauderdale, 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. D. Washbourn, of Wellingborough, is revising and correcting Bishop Reynolds on Ecclesiastes, &c. which will appear in the course of a few months.

Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. Prebendary of Bristol, will publish, in the course of this month, fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, in 2 8vo. vol. These Lectures have been long expected.

The Rev. Melville Horne, Minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield, will shortly publish in a duodecimo volume, an Investigation of the Definition of justifying Faith, the damnatory Clause under which it is enforced, and the Doctrine of a direct Witness of the Spirit, held by Dr. Coke, and other Methodist Preachers.

Speedily will be published, Griesbach's Greek Testament, a new edition, handsomely printed in two large volumes octavo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Archdeacon Illingworth, intends to re-publish his Topographical Account of Scampton, with additional anecdotes and portraits.

Speedily will be published in 5 vol. 8vo., A View of Spain, comprising a descriptive Itinerary or topographical Delineations of each Province, and a general statistical Account of the Country, including its Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Finances, its Government, civil and ecclesiastical Establishments, the State of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, its Manners, Customs, &c. by Alexander de Laborde, translated from the French.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Soon will be published, in royal 4to. Vol. I. of Hackhuyt's Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries of the English Nation; with many curious and valuable additions, which have never appeared in any former collection. The 2d. volume will appear at the interval of three months from the publication of the first volume.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE.

A Brief Inquiry into the present State of the Agriculture of the Southern Part of Ireland, and its Influence on the Habits and Conditions of the lower Classes of its Inhabitants, with some Observations upon the State of the Churches of the Eetablishment. By Joshua Kirby Trimmer. 5s.

The Utility of Agricultural Knowledge illustrated; with an Account of an Institution formed for Agricultural Pupils in Oxfordshire; by a Scotch Farmer and Land Agent, residing in that country: with an Appendix, containing Hints to the Venders and Purchasers of Estates, founded on the present Crisis in the value of land. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

ANTIQUITIES.

An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a view to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe. By the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, of St. John's College, Cambridge, with an elaborate Engraving of the Front of Rheims Cathedral. Royal 4to. £1. 6s.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Bricklayer's Guide to the Mensuration of all sorts of Brick-work, according to the London Practice; with Observations on the Causes and Cure of Smoky Chimnies, the formations of Drains, and the best construction of Ovens to be heated with Coal. Also a variety of practical and useful Information on this important Branch of the Building Art. By T. W. Dearn, Architect. Illustrated by various Figures, and nine Engravings, 8vo. 7s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The British Gallery of Portraits, intended to form a series of portraits of the most eminent persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland, including the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned profession, and the various departments of literature, science, and art; those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture, and commerce of the country, &c. The portraits drawn from life on the most approved original pictures. No. 1. atlas 4to. £1. 5s.; or in imperial folio, proof £1. 16s. This number contains a preface and six portraits, viz. the King—the Queen—Earl Spencer—Admiral Lord Viscount Hood—the late Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London—Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. President of the Royal College of Physicians; accompanied by short Biographical Notices. A number will be published on the 25th of each succeeding month. A few impressions are taken off for seperate sale, price 5s. proofs 7s. 6d.

Memoirs of William Paley, D.D. Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, author of Natural Theology, &c. By G. W. Meadley, Bishop Wearmouth. To which is added, an Appendix, containing some of his minor tracts, letters, &c. 8vo. 9s.

BOTANY.

Elements of the Science of Botany as exhibit-

ed by Linnaus; with examples to illustrate the classes and orders of his system; accompanied with such amusing and instructive facts as serve to make the subjects more interesting and impressive with 85 Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to Angus' Vocabulary and Fultons' Dictionary; with Lessons for Reading and Spelling. By William Angus, Teacher of English. 9d.

The Tutor's Assistant modernized; or, a regular System of Practical Arithmatic; comprising all the modern improvements in that art which are necessary for the man of business and the practical scholar. By the Rev. Thomas Peacock, author of the Practical Measurer. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Practical Surveyor; being a Treatise on Surveying, designed for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. J. Furness, Ponteland, Northumberland. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Exercises in Religious Knowledge: for the Instruction of Young Persons. By Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary Principles of Education, &c. 2s.

Choice Admonitions for Youth: selected from the works of William Paley, D.D. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Moral Tales, for Young Persons. By Mrs. Ives Hurry. 2d edit. 12mo. 4s.

GEOGRAPHY.

A New Modern Atlas, by John Pinkerton. No. 1. Price £1. 1s. Containing a prospectus and advertisement, Maps of France, the West-Indies, and Japans carefully coloured. This work is intended to contain sixty maps, or thereabouts, of a size to correspond with the celebrated works of D'Anville. Each map will be drawn under Mr. Pinkerton's own eye. It is calculated that the whole expense of this Atlas may be about twenty guineas: and it is proposed that it shall be published in Numbers, each containing three maps. It is hoped that a number may be brought forward every two months. In the last number will be given a Geographical Memoir, reciting the character and merits of the chief authorities upon which each map is constructed, with directions for a general arrangement.

HISTORY.

A Cursory View of Prussia, from the Death of Frederick II. to the Peace of Tilsit; containing an authentic account of the Battles of Jena, Auerstadt, Eylau and Friedland; as also other important events during that interesting period. In a Series of Letters from a Gentleman in Berlin to his Friend in London. 8vo. 5s.

Hall's Chronicle; containing the History of England, during the Reign of Henry the Fourth, and the succeeding Monarchs, to the end of the Reign of Henry the Eighth. In which are particularly described, the manners and customs of those periods. Carefully collated with the editions of 1548 and 1550. Royal 4to. £3. 3s. The Chronicles of Grafton, Fabian, and others, are in a state of forwardness; and Fuller's Worthies are also in the Press.

Bishop Burnets' History of his own Times; with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by his Son. A new edition, carefully corrected. 4 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.

An Exact History of the Battle of Flodden, in Verse; written about the time of Queen Elizabeth; in which are altered many Facts not to be found in the English History, From a curious MS. in the possession of John Askew, Esq. of Palinsburn, Northumberland. Containing the whole of the Notes and Appendix of the Edition by the late Rev. R. Lambe. Foolscap 8vo. 6s.

A Narrative, by Patrick Hume, of the Events which occurred in the Enterprise under the Command of the Earl of Argyle in 1683: from an original Manuscript; with observations on the posthumous Historical Work of the late Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox. By the Rt. Hon. George Rose. 4to £1. 5s. A few copies on royal paper, with a Head of Sir Patrick Hume: price £1. 16s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Letters of Credit, in Scotland. By William Glen, Writer, Glasgow. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Sir Edmund Saunders' Reports of Pleadings and Cases in the Court of King's Bench, in the time of the Reign of King Charles II. With Notes and References to the Pleadings and Cases. By John Williams, Serjeant at Law. A new edition, being the forth, with additions. 2 vols. royal 8vo. £3. 3s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the Basis of Anatomy. By Charles Bell. Vol. 2. royal 8vo. 16s.

An Essay on the Effects of Carbonate, and other Preparations of Iron, upon Cancer; with an Inquiry into the Nature of that Disease. By Richard Carmichael, 2d. edit. much enlarged and improved; 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Surgeon's Vade Mecum; containing the Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of surgical Diseases. Accompanied by the modern and approved Methods of operating a select Formulæ of Prescriptions, and a Glossary of Terms, 8vo. 6s.

The Physician's Vade Mecum; containing the Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of Diseases; accompanied by a select Collection of Formulæ, and a Glossary of Terms. By Robert Hooper, M. D. Licentiate in Physic of the University of Oxford, &c. foolscap 8vo. 6s.

A Dictionary of practical Surgery; compiled from the best and most recent authorities, and illustrated by numerous and interesting cases. Including also remarks on some of the most approved surgical instruments, applications, bandages, &c. forming a complete compendium of modern practical Surgery, for the use of Students, naval and military practitioners, &c. By Samuel Cooper, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 8vo. 15s.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

The Ecclesiastical and University annual Register, for the year 1808. 8vo. 16s.

The Lash; a Satire, without notes, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Alexandrian School; or, a Narrative of the first Christian Professors in Alexandria; with observations on the influence they still maintain over the Established Church: by Mr. Jerningham, 2s.

The Philosophical Transactions, from the commencement in 1665 to 1800 inclusive, abridged by Charles Hutton, LL. D., F. R. S. George Shaw, M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S. and Richard Pearson, M. D., F. S. A. 18 vol. 4to. £38. 6s. 6d. and on royal paper £65. 14s.

Literary Miscellanies, by James Mason, Esq. 2 vol. 8vo. 5s.

Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution for the support and education of unportioned Females. By the Author of the Step-mother, Letters to young Females, &c. 8vo. 7s. and on fine paper 9s. 6d.

A descriptive Catalogue of the oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of Hyder Aly Khan, and his Son, Tippoo Sultan. By Charles Stewart, Esq. M. A. S. late Major of the Bengal Establishment, and Professor of Oriental Languages in the Hon East-India Company's College at Hertford, 4to. £4. 4s.

Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of extraneous Fossils on scientific Principles. By W. Martin, F. L. S. 8vo. 8s.—Mr. Martin, will speedily publish in quarto, with 75 plates, Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire.

A new Translation of the History of the Life and Reign of Alexander the Great, by Quintus Curtius Rufus. With supplement and notes, and a Narrative of the Division of the Empire, after Alexander's Death, 2 vol. £1. 5s.

Emily; a moral Tale, including letters from a father to his daughter, upon various subjects of importance, by the Rev. Henry Kett, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; and author of the Elements of general Knowledge, &c. 2 vol. copy 8vo. 14s.

Variety; or, Selections and Essasy, consisting of anecdotes, curious facts, and entertaining narratives, with occasional reflections. By Priscilla Wakefield, 12mo. 4s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Memoirs of British Quadrupeds; illustrative of their habits of life, instincts, sagacity, and uses to mankind. Arranged according to the system of Linnæus. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of Peterhouse, Cambridge; with 70 engravings, 8vo. 18s. A few copies are taken off, on fine imperial vellum paper, with the plates coloured, price £4 4s.

POETRY.

Varnishando, a scrio-comic poem; addressed to collectors of paintings. By an Admirer of the fine Arts, 4to. 2s.

Poems (never before published) written chiefly at Bremhill, in Wiltshire. By the Rev. W. M. Lisle Bowles, 4 vol. 12mo. 8s.

Lady Jane Gray, a Tale; with miscellaneous Poems, in English and Latin. By Francis H dgson, Esq., author of a Translation of Juvenal, 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Thames; or, graphic Illustrations of Seats, Villas, public Buildings, and picturesque Scenery, on the Banks of that noble River. Engraved by William Cooke, from original Drawings by Samual Owen, Esq. With an Account of its local History, and a Description of each View. No. 1, with six Views, viz. London Bridge—Tilbury Fort—Eton—Brandenburgh House—Twickenham—and Randall, Mill at Vauxhall, royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. royal 4to. 7s. 6d.

TRAVELS.

Summer Excursions, through parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwicksihre, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Derbyshire and South Wales. By Elizabeth Isabella Spence, 2 vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—— Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL ROAD.

On Wednesday, April 19, was held at the City of London Tavern, the anniversary meeting of the governors and friends of the London Hospital. A procession was formed, headed by the city marshal on horseback, to the hospital, to receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the president, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Cloyne, the preacher of the day. A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen filled the seats of the chapel, and a great number of the governors and friends of the institution were reduced to the necessity of standing during the whole time of divine service. The Bishop of Cloyne delivered a most excellent discourse from Job xxxi, 16. *et seq.* After service, the president, attended by the chairman, Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. (to whose exertions the hospital is under deep obligation), and a numerous train of philanthropists, visited the wards of the hospital; the state and condition of which elicited many encomiums. A new procession commenced to the tavern, where upwards of 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Earl of Moira, lord lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, and vice-president of the London Hospital, sat at the right hand of the President, and the Bishop of Cloyne at his left. The noble earl made a most admirable speech in proposing the health of the Duke of Gloucester. He observed that—in this country, eminently favoured by Divine Providence, conviviality and charity went hand in hand:—that the benefit derivable to the necessities of the afflicted and distressed from meetings like that of this anniversary, was incalculably great: the best feelings of our nature were stirred up afresh; we loved each other more dearly; and felt for the poor more tenderly; that—these periodical celebrations produced effects like that of the angel who descended after a season on the pool of Bethesda, moved its waters, and gave them their healing virtues. The compliments he paid to the illustrious President, with the mention he made of the blameless tenor of his life, called down a thunder of applause. His Royal Highness made a most appropriate answer, and spoke of the hereditary claims which the hospital had upon him (the late Duke of Gloucester was president). The subscription amounted to nearly 1500l.

We beg leave to state a few particulars relative to this institution, in the hope of giving it additional publicity, and holding up to our countrymen at large a most laudable instance of exertion in behalf of Charity. The exertion we allude to is recorded on a marble tablet recently erected in the committee-room;

and we feel a peculiar satisfaction in *first* making public the inscription which it bears.

This
TABLET
expressive of the unanimous Sentiment
of
a general Court,
commemorates
the eminent services rendered to the
LONDON HOSPITAL,
in the Year of our Lord
MDCCCVII.

; by

Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. Alderman,
S. Thornton, Esq. V. P. H. H. Pelly, Esq. Treasurer,
C. H. Turner, Esq. Chairman of the House Committee,

T. Brown, Esq.	H. Goodwin, Esq.	W. Mellish, Esq.
H. Charrington, Esq.	S. Hanbury, Esq.	Hon. P. B. Pusey,
J. Coope, Esq.	Q. Hartis, Esq.	J. Koebuck, Esq.
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W. Davis, Esq.	R. Mangles, Esq.	E. Simeon, Esq.
W. Fry, Esq.	J. Marryat, Esq.	J. Wells, Esq.
G. Godwin, Esq.	R. H. Marten, Esq.	Sir R. Wigram, and

A. Goldsmid, Esq. W. Mellish, Esq. M. P. J. Woolmore, Esq.
a special Committee of Finance;
who,
under the Auspices of
His Royal Highness William Frederic Duke of Gloucester,
the President,
planned
an additional Fund of Endowment;
suggested
various Improvements and Regulations of Economy,
for the purposes of extending and perpetuating its utility,
and also,
by their Representations of its Wants,
by their own Munificence,
and by their Appeals
to the Reason and Sensibility of opulent Individuals,
and to the Justice and Policy of public Bodies,
raised towards such Fund, the Sum of
Twenty four Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight Pounds
having thus,
through the Favour of
DIVINE PROVIDENCE,
fulfilled their benevolent Intentions
and set an animating Example of successful Endeavours,
in the Cause
of
HUMANITY.

We have to add, that the same public-spirited characters who in 1807 took so much pains to serve the Hospital, continue to pay great attention to its affairs, and think themselves bound to look after the expenditure of the establishment, and consult for the comfort of the patients, with an attention commensurate with the liberality so remarkably conspicuous in the augmentation of the endowment fund.

The London Hospital, from its vicinity to the keys and banks of the Thames, to the shipping below Bridge, and to the new West-India, East-India, and London Docks, is of singular service to a description of industrious poor, whose useful skill and labour are valuable to this commercial metropolis; such as seamen, watermen, coal-heavers, shipwrights, rope-makers, and sail-makers, beside the numerous manufacturers in Spital-fields, and the eastern part of the metropolis; through whose exertions the higher orders of the community receive back, in the arts and accommodations of life, what they give to the relief and recovery of the labouring class, when they are sick or hurt; besides enjoying the gratification of doing good, and the soothing reflection of saving life.—In point of air, situation, and structure, there has not hitherto, it is apprehended, been erected in the kingdom any asylum better calculated to answer its end than the London Hospital, the wards of which are large and well ventilated, and their cielings lofty. The elevation of the ground, on which it stands, appears to be no less than thirty feet above the level of the river at high water.—Patients are admitted without expense, a practice peculiarly advantageous to them in these times of pressure. All accidents, at all hours, by day or by night, are received by this hospital without recommendation; and NO SECURITY is required for any description of patients. Owing to local circumstances, this hospital receives more *accident-patients* than any other in or about the metropolis.—No officer or servant is permitted, upon pain of expulsion, to take, of any tradesman, patient, or other person, any fee, reward, or gratuity, of any kind, directly, or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of the hospital.—The number of in-patients admitted, from Jan. 1, 1808, to Jan. 1809, was 1406; and of out-patients, 2283. Of patients in the house at one time, the average number is about 180. But, if the finances would permit all the wards to be opened, they would contain nearly 400, a number to be provided for not greater than petitions for admission indicate to be necessary.

We here close our observations, with a list of the president, vice-presidents, the treasurer, and what we may denominate the *staff* of the hospital:—President, H. R. H. William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester.—Vice-Presidents: the Right. Hon. the Earl of Moira; William Mainwaring, Esq.; Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P.; Sir Thomas Coxhead, Knt.; Sir William Curtis, Bart. Ald. M. P.—Treasurer, Thomas Windle, Esq.

Officers, &c. of the House.—Chaplain, the Rev. Andrew Hatt, M. A.—Physicians: Dr. Algernon Frampton, No. 29, New Broad-street; Dr. Isaac Buxton, No. 135, Fenchurch-street; Dr. John Yelloly, Finsbury-square.—Surgeons: Sir William Blizard, Knt. F. R. S. No. 1, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-without; Mr. Thomas Blizard, F. R. S. London and Edinburgh, No. 14, America-square; Mr. R. C. Headington, No. 39, Broad-street-buildings.—Solicitor, Mr. Wright, Wellclose-square.—Secretary and Receiver, Mr. John Jones, No. 4, New-court, Crutched-Friars.—Surveyor, Mr. John Walters, Fenchurch-street.—Apothecary, Mr. David Price.—Steward, Mr. Elias Platrier.—Matron, Mrs. Catherine Le Blond.

DIDASCALIA.

As the present month has not teemed with any novelty either creditable to the English Drama, or even worthy of notice, we shall indulge our inclination with an extract from an excellent Poem entitled ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS, A SATIRE. Pp. 54. Price 3s. 6d. Cawthorn, London.

I had rather be a kitten, and cry, mew!
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.
Shakespeare.

Such shameless Bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad, abandon'd Critics too.—*Pope.*

The part we have chosen places in a just point of view the State of the Stage,—its present band of wretched writers,—and the Italian Opera.—If we mistake not, it is the production of Lord Byron; and though we do, in some instances, differ from its noble author, yet we must express our satisfaction at this effusion of his genius; we hope it may be the precursor to many other manly sentiments equally well maintained, in future productions of his pen.—In our review of his *Hours of Idleness* (Panorama, Vol. III. p. 273.) we truly remarked, "that he was no imbecile, but that though he is spirited he is not always correct."—We are glad to see that this spirit so far from lagging continues to rise, with more animated vigour, and with that increasing energy, both of thought and expression well calculated to penetrate the phalanx he combats with; and if he does not vanquish them, he will do society some service, if he only makes them blush!

. . . . . .

Now to the DRAMA turn—oh! motley sight!
What precious scenes the wondering eyes invite!
Puns, and a Prince within a *barrel* pent,*
And Dibdin's nonsense yield complete content.
Though now, thank heaven! the Rosciomania's o'er,
And full-grown actors are endur'd once more;
Yet, what avails their vain attempts to please,
While British critics suffer scenes like these?
While Reynolds vents his "dammes, poohs,"
and "zounds," †
And common place, and common sense confounds?
While Kenny's World just suffered to proceed,
Proclaims the audience very kind indeed?
And Beaumont's pilfer'd Caratach affords
A tragedy complete in all but words? ‡
Who but must mourn, while these are all the rage,
The degradation of our vaunted stage?
Heavens! is all sense of shame, and talent gone?
Have we no living Bard of merit?—none?
Awake, George Colman!—Cumberland, awake!
Ring the alarum bell, let folly quake!
Oh! Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
Let Comedy resume her throne again,
Abjure the mummery of German Schools,
Leave new Pizarros to translating fools;
Give as thy last memorial to the age,
One classic drama, and reform the stage.
Gods! o'er those boards shall Folly rear her head,
Where Garrick trod, and Kemble lives to tread?
On those shall Farce display buffoonery's mask,
And Hook conceal his heroes in a *cask*?
Shall sapient managers new scenes produce
From Cherry, Skeffington, and Mother Goose?
While Shakespeare, Otway, Massinger, forgot,
On stalls must moulder, or in closets rot?
Lo! with what pomp the daily prints proclaim,
The rival candidates for attic fame!
In grim array though Lewis'* spectres rise,
Still Skeffington and Goose divide the prize.
And sure *great* Skeffington must claim our praise,
For skirtless coats, and skeletons of plays
Renowned alike; whose genius ne'er confines
Her flight to garnish Greenwood's gay designs; ‡
Nor sleeps with "Sleeping Beauties," but anon
In five facetious acts comes thundering on,‖

* In the melo-drama of Tekeli, that heroic prince is clapt into a barrel on the stage: a new asylum for distressed heroes!

† All these are favourite expressions of Mr. R. and prominent in his Comedies, living and defunct.

‡ Mr. T. Sheridan, the new Manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, stripped the tragedy of Bonduca of the dialogue, and exhibited the scenes as the spectacle of Caractacus.—Was this worthy of his sire? or of himself?

* Oh! wonder-working Lewis! Monk, or Bard,
Who fain wouldst make Parnassus a church-yard!
Lo! wreaths of yew, not laurel, bind thy brow,
Thy Muse a sprite, Apollo's sexton thou!
Whether on ancient tombs thou tak'st thy stand,
By gibbering spectres hail'd, thy kindred band;
Or tracest chaste descriptions on thy page,
To please the females of our modest age,
All hail, M. P.! † from whose infernal brain
Thin sheeted phantoms glide, a grisly train;
At whose command, "grim women" throng in
crouds,
And kings of fire, of water, and of clouds,
With "small grey men," "wild yagers," and
what-not,
To crown with honour, thee, and Walter Scott:
Again, all hail! if tales like thine may please,
St. Luke's alone can vanquish the disease;
Even Satan's self with thee might dread to dwell,
And in thy skull discern a deeper hell.

† "For every one knows little Matt's an M.P."
——See a Poem to Mr. Lewis, in the Statesman, supposed to be written by Mr. Jekyll.

‡ Mr. Greenwood is, we believe, Scene-Painter to Drury-Lane Theatre—as such, Mr. S. is much indebted to him.

‖ Mr. S. is the illustrious author of the "Sleeping Beauty" and some Comedies, particularly "Maids and Bachelors," Baculaurii Baculo magis quam lauro digni.

While poor John Bull, bewilder'd with the scene,
Keeps wondering what the devil it can mean;
But as some hands applaud, a venal few!
Rather than sleep, why John applauds it too.

Such are we now, ah! wherefore should we turn
To what our fathers were, unless to mourn?
Degenerate Britons! are ye dead to shame,
Or, kind to dullness, do you fear to blame?
Well may the Nobles of our present race
Watch each distortion of a Naldi's face;
Well may they smile on Italy's buffoons,
And worship Catalani's pantaloons, *
Since their own Drama yields no fairer trace
Of wit than puns, of humour than grimace.

Then let Ausonia, skill'd in ev'ry art
To soften manners, but corrupt the heart,
Pour her exotic follies o'er the town,
To sanction Vice and hunt Decorum down:
Let wedded strumpets languish o'er Deshayes,
And bless the promise which his form displays;
While Gayton bounds before the enraptured looks
Of hoary Marquisses and stripling Dukes:
Let high-born letchers eye the lively Presle
Twirl her light limbs that spurn the needless veil;
Let Angiolini bare her breast of snow,
Wave the white arm and point the pliant toe;
Collini trill her love-inspiring song,
Strain her fair neck and charm the listening throng!

. . . . . .

Thus far our author concerning the Stage, to which we add an observation or two of our own.—We certainly think the *barrel* a curious asylum for a distressed prince—but when we reflect on what kind of princes and heroes the modern stage and modern authors exhibit, (the Siege of St. Quintin for instance, by the same author, Mr. Hook) we cannot help exclaiming, (no plagiarism, we hope,)

We with the sentence are indeed content,
To see *such* Princes in *such* barrels pent.

And as a barrel is described by our best lexicographers to be "any thing hollow," what vehicle more appropriate could be found? The ingenious author, was surely a favourite of the barrel, and well acquainted with the virtues of a *cask*; although, according to Sir Walter Raleigh, "some are so ill-seasoned and conditioned as that a great part of the contents is ever lost and cast away."

Respecting Mr. Reynolds's indulgence of himself, in perpetual repetition of his vocables, we should be glad to have it in our power to affirm that the *beef and mutton** author was the only one who disgraced himself by such contemptible degradation; but, alas! the pages of the Panorama have too often exhibited similar complaints against the majority of our great playwrights,—many of these *gentlemen* being reduced to silence, without their auxiliary *dammees!*

We differ widely from our author respecting Mr. T. Sheridan's *stripping* of Bonduca—for we really think it worthy the son of that poet, who, neglecting his own genius and the duties of a regular practitioner, condescended to turn quack and bedizen, that high German doctor Pizarro, in an English dress!!!

A-propos of awaking George Colman!—We beg the noble lord's pardon; but we are not in such a violent hurry to disturb this gentleman; for if, when awake, he should not acquit himself better than in his last production of the Africans, we think the sounder he sleeps the more solid will be his reputation.—Therefore,

Sleep on, George Colman! prithee, don't awake!
Nor let the alarum bell thy slumbers shake!
Lest jokes like *Mugg's*† should make our senses quake!

Why our author has coupled John Kemble's name with that of Garrick we cannot conceive; but that there appears more rhime than reason in it, we can safely aver. We have somewhere heard that "a live ass is better than a dead lion"—which, we quote not as individually applicable, but as a general adage; for we disclaim personalities, and well know that J. K. is an eminent actor, and one whom we have not niggardly praised.‡—Yet we will not disparage departed excellence for any person existing; and therefore cannot avoid wishing our young author had seen Garrick, and bearing "in his mind's eye" his natural acting of Lear, Hamlet, Macbeth, Richard, &c. —he might then go and witness the performances of Mr. Kemble—and judge!

. . . . . .

We cannot resist the pleasure of another extract from this charming poem, although not relating to the Drama. It is addressed to Neglected Genius, and beautifully notices the premature death of the late promising Mr. White—apostrophizes Walter Scott for his Lay of the Last Minstrel, and Marmion—

* Naldi and Catalani require little notice,—for the visage of the one, and the salary of the other, will enable us long to recollect these amusing vagabonds; besides, we are still black and blue from the squeeze on the first night of the Lady's appearance in trowsers.

* "Authors have lived, and still live, who "write for what they call *fame!*—For my part "I write for more substantial food—*beef* and "*mutton* are the objects of my ambition."—*Reynold's Preface to Begone Dull Care.* Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 89.

† One of Mr. Colman's witty characters in the *Africans*; specimens of whose Attic salt may be seen in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1135.

‡ See our account of his performance of Coriolanus, for instance. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 613.

and concludes with a zealous allusion to our native country.

To the fam'd throng now paid the tribute due,
Neglected Genius! let me turn to you.
Come forth, oh Campbell!* give thy talents scope;
Who dare aspire if thou must cease to hope!
And thou, melodious Rogers! rise at last,
Recall the pleasing memory of the past:
Arise! let blest remembrance still inspire,
And strike to wonted tones thy hallowed lyre;
Restore Apollo to his vacant throne,
Assert thy country's honour and thine own.
What! must deserted Poesy still weep
Where her last hopes with pious Cowper sleep?
Unless perchance, from his cold bier she turns,
To deck the turf that wraps her minstrel, Burns!
No! tho' contempt hath marked the spurious brood,
The race who rhyme from folly, or for food;
Yet still some genuine sons 'tis her's to boast,
Who least affecting, still affect the most;
Feel as they write, and write but as they feel—
Bear witness Gifford, Sotherby, Macneil.

Unhappy White!† while life was in its spring
And thy young Muse just waved her joyous wing,
The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there.
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science 'self destroyed her favourite son!
Yes! she too much indulg'd thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds, but Death has reaped the fruit.
'Twas thine own Genius gave the final blow
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low:
So the struck Eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
And wing'd the shaft that quivered in his heart:
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the steel,
While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast.

But thou, with powers that mock the aid of praise,
Should'st leave to humbler Bards ignoble lays:
Thy Country's voice, the voice of all the nine,
Demand a hallowed harp—that harp is thine.
Say, will not Caledonia's annals yield
The glorious record of some nobler field,
Than the vile foray of a plundering clan,
Whose proudest deeds disgrace the name of man?
Or Marmion's acts of darkness, fitter food
For outlaw'd Sherwood's tales of Robin Hood?
Scotland! still proudly claim thy native Bard,
And be thy praise his first, his best reward!
Yet not with thee alone his name should live,
But own the vast renown a world can give:
Be known perchance, when Albion is no more,
And tell the tale of what she was before,
To future times her faded fame recall,
And save her glory, though his country fall.

For me, who thus unknown have dared to tell
My country, what her sons should know too well,
Zeal for her honour, no malignant rage,
Has bade me spurn the follies of her age.
No just applause her honoured name shall lose,
As first in Freedom, dearest to the Muse.
Oh! would thy Bards but emulate thy fame,
And rise, more worthy, Albion, of thy name!
What Athens was in science, Rome in power,
What Tyre appeared in her meridian hour,
'Tis thine at once, fair Albion, to have been,
Earth's chief dictatress, Ocean's mighty queen:
But Rome decayed, and Athens strewed the plain,
And Tyre's proud piers lie shatter'd in the main;
Like these thy strength may sink in ruin hurl'd,
And Britain fall, the Bulwark of the World.

.....

If this Noble Poet's energetic Muse, could condescend to such despicable subjects as the exploits of the *Chevaliers du Fouet*; we mean the *rumble-tumble* Heroes of the WHIP-CLUB! we might hope from it an essential service to our country, by the removal of *that* object of public contempt. We have seen them thus apostrophized.

Ye Whiplings and Lordlings, who boast you are able,
To rival in fame, the Jehus of the stable,
Who wave all your honour and rank in the state,
For the pleaure of nicking a figure of eight;
Go, take up the trade; become coachmen and hacks;
Change place with your stable-boys, helpers, and blacks:
Let them take the charge of the welfare of millions,
And Britannia shall still have her statesmen postillions:
And if the state vehicle crashes and rocks,
And the driver be jolted, and thrown from the box,
You are snug in your births; and have this consolation,
You can ride the fore-horse, though you can'nt ride the Nation.

* It would be superfluous to recall to the mind of the reader the author of "The Pleasures of Memory" and "The Pleasures of Hope," the most beautiful didactic poems in our language, if we except Pope's Essay on Man: but so many poetasters have started up, that even the names of Campbell and Rogers are become strange.

† Henry Kirke White died at Cambridge in October 1806, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of studies that would have matured a mind which disease and poverty could not impair, and which death itself destroyed rather than subdued. His poems abound in such beauties as must impress the reader with the liveliest regret that so short a period was allotted to talents, which would have dignified even the sacred functions he was destined to assume.

HISTORY OF ALI, PACHA OF JANINA: HIS ORIGIN, CHARACTER, POWER, SUBJECTS, AND RESOURCES.

In a regular government, as understood among ourselves, we admit as an incontrovertible maxim, that the exercise of power should flow from one source. That source is the paramount officer of the sovereignty: in Britain, the Crown. We know no divided, or parallel authority: no principle, on which an individual holds an office, or governs a district, in contradiction to the will of the king, as advised by his council. We know of no army paid from any other purse than that of the nation. Even the king himself dare not shew a single troop clothed and accoutred from his private purse; still less dare a noble to raise a regiment, or train a battalion without a commission from the chief of the realm. When our sovereign thinks proper too, he can withdraw his commission, and the party who held it, is no longer competent to perform acts of government. No governor considers his province as his property, and therefore refuses to relinquish the appointment; no governor presumes to enlarge his province by acquiring influence in another, or by carrying his arms into neighbouring districts, and forcing the inhabitants to acknowledge his supremacy. No governor considers the duties on commerce as the revenue of himself, or of his province, exclusively, further than may contribute to, or at least than consists with, the general welfare of the state, as one body. But every dominion is not so happily constituted. The connection between the supreme power, and the delegate, is in some constitutions, but feeble: and a man of intrepidity shall sometimes cause the sovereign, whose subject and servant he professes to be, to tremble. The cause of this is despotism. A despot must be served by other despots: they individually tremble before him: he trembles before them, collectively. Or when two or three of these acquire influence over their fellows, and become leaders of a party, the head of the government is not safe in his castle.

It has lately been our duty to record revolutions and re-revolutions by which the Turkish court and capital have been convulsed. We saw Mustapha Bairactar expel the drones who formed the Ottoman ministry: in a few weeks we saw Mustapha overwhelmed by an insurgent multitude, and his enemies prevail against him. The means employed to accomplish this are known to few: and most of our countrymen who have taken up the persuasion that the Grand Seignior is a despotic prince (as in truth he is), are at a loss to conceive by what means his deputies can organize insurrections against him, and imprison or destroy their master, almost at their pleasure.

Among the adherents of Mustapha Bairactar, Ali, Pacha of Janina, holds a conspicuous place: the army and the public have directed much of their attention to his conduct, and have watched his proceedings with anxiety;—we have thought, that the history of this chief might contribute to throw light on the cause of this public attention, while at the same time it would shew what sandy materials are combined in the service of the Sublime Porte. On this sandy nature of these materials Buonaparte places his reliance, for the accomplishment of his projects against the Turkish empire. He conceives, that this subdivided government, when invaded by his concentrated forces, will yield with little resistance, and that he may substitute himself as the center of allegiance, instead of a descendant of Ottoman, at a word speaking. On the other hand, we suspect that the approach of extreme danger would induce these now disunited Pachas to combine for their mutual protection: that they would have discretion enough to perceive that the destruction of the Ottoman authority would not fail to issue in the ruin of their own houses, and the formation of dukedoms, and marquisates, &c. for the generals of the emperor and king. He will meet with a resistance in detail: the nature of the country favours his adversaries: and there is a possibility, that some desperate genius of a Turk may teach him to think less of his own abilities, and not to sell the bear's skin till he has conquered and flayed the bear. The present war with Austria has Turkey for its object, on the part of France: if Turkey is wise, her troops will take a position that will not permit Russia to direct a great force at her pleasure. Turkey, in short, may hold a kind of check on her neighbours, if not properly speaking, the balance of her neighbourhood; and Buonaparte may find, that the road to Persia and India, his ultimate object, is blocked up too strongly to admit of his passage.

But waiving all further reference to the politics of Napoleon *Le Grand!* we wish to introduce our readers to a Turkish chief, who, in spite of adversity, has raised himself to distinction; who studies the newspapers of Europe, and foresees that one day these cursed Europeans may give him uneasiness; a chief who wants nothing but skill in the discipline of the unbelievers to make them tremble in their turn, and dread the very name of the Pacha of Janina. The attachment of a semi-barbarian to his savage independence, may present greater obstacles to the progress of infuriate ambition, than all which have affected

to oppose the triumph of the insolent victor, throughout the regions of civilized but infatuated Europe.

. . . . . .

Ali, the present Pacha of Janina, was born in a village, in the neighbourhood of Tebeleni, or Tebdélem, a town of the ancient Thesprotia, now a part of Albania, distant about 60 miles from Janina, north. His father was, it is said, a Pacha of two tails, who commanded there; and his mother, who possessed the courage of the Amazons of that country, imparted it to him with his existence. When his father died, Ali was too young to defend his dominions, and would have been despoiled of them, had not his mother seized the reins of administration, put herself at the head of the Albanese, and by her undaunted courage, aided by the sacrifice of her property, successfully repelled the repeated attacks of his numerous enemies.

In the midst of battles, by which the peace of Thesprotia was frequently disturbed, Ali, in rising to manhood, imbibed the first principles of war, and the habit of command; as soon as he was able to carry a musket, he took his place in the ranks. Bravest among the brave, he successively went through all the steps of military promotion, and did not presume to command his companions, till he had proved himself worthy of pre-eminence, by military achievements which secured their friendship. He then succeeded his mother. He was not indeed always successful; and Fortune, more than once, betrayed his courage without daunting it. Ali, expelled from Tebeleni, having lost almost all his villages, was at one time reduced to a few *parats* with which to pay his troops. Undismayed by adversity, he knew how to create other resources, and the consequent revolution decided his fate.

From that moment his power was on the rise; men of courage from all parts flocked to his standard; and his dominions were gradually extended. He soon carried his thoughts beyond the narrow limits by which his youth had been circumscribed. The late Pacha of Janina, from want of energy, had left the whole of Albania a prey to anarchy, and on his being beheaded, Ali was named to the vacant Pachalic, and took possession of Janina, the present seat of his power.

Prudent in prosperity, Ali lost no time in taking the necessary steps to strengthen his precarious and blood-stained authority; he accordingly increased his dominions, by reducing the rebels in arms against the Porte; these he afterwards took under his protection as subjects; and above all he sheltered and favoured the Greek religion. He also contracted alliances with the Agas of Thessalia; and associated his two sons into his power, by obtaining for them the titles of Pachas. Lastly, after a series of successes, which surpassed even his most sanguine expectations, Ali received the three tails, on his return from the Widin expedition against Passwan Oglu, in 1798.*

He is now (1809) fifty-two years of age; and no signs of premature old age are discernible in him; his noble and open countenance, marked by strong features, pourtrays all the violent emotions of his soul: he knows, however, how to command it, when necessary; and his looks become engaging; yet even at such times, his but half-constrained laughter, denotes that his tongue is at variance with his heart. On the other hand, when he punishes, he is unable to conceal his wrath; and the convulsive distortion of his features manifests without reserve his violence of temper. In figure he is tall and athletic: brave to the extreme: and his arms and bosom are graced by numerous honourable scars.

Steady in his plans, he has adopted a line of conduct, from which he has sometimes deviated through circumstances, but which he has kept constantly in view. Convinced that by money he can always preserve favour with the Porte, he regularly pays his tributes to the Sultan, though he has made himself independent in fact; his avarice, for which he has been harshly censured, has no other motive; and it may be considered as his means of self-preservation. He delights in saying that he is a modern Pyrrhus (or *Bourrhous*, as he pronounces it,) but a Pyrrhus, however, who shews a due regard for his sovereign. Unlike most other Pachas, by his general knowledge, his eyes are always fixed on what is passing in Europe; he gets news-papers translated, eagerly seeks for information, and is no stranger to the various oscillations of the political system.

Equally attentive to the frequent commotions which take place in the Turkish empire, he uniformly avails himself of the weakness of that government, to extend his dominions, and to seize advantageous posts. He trusts for his justification in his numerous creatures, in the powerful friends whom he pays, even in the Divan; and, the Porte, knowing his resources, feels deeply interested in keeping on fair terms with him.

Not satisfied however, with an ephemeral power, Ali has looked forward to futurity, with a determination not to leave his Pachalic to a stranger. We have already said, that he has obtained for his two sons the titles of Pachas; and the Porte, which generally waits for the death of its officers, to

* For the life and character of Passwan Oglu, vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1225.

reassume its rights, seems to have lost Albania for ever.

Mouctar, the eldest son of Ali, following his father's example, has given proofs of the greatest energy; he may even be accused of ferocity. Veli, of a more gentle disposition, seems engrossed by the cares of administration. United, however, by the firmest friendship, no motives of interest have hitherto divided these brothers. Ali has governed Orta, and Negrepont, with the title of Pacha. Veli fills the place of *Dervendgi Pacha*, or "inspector of the highways." By this union of offices, the sensible Ali has secured supports in his two sons, whose strict union strengthens his authority more and more. Ali, always a true Albanese at heart, speaks only that language, or modern Greek; he places his happiness in commanding those to whom he is indebted for his elevation. Mouctar has learnt Turkish, and from his youth has been familiar with the din of arms, as led by his warlike disposition. Veli better informed, acquires every day more instruction, and is acquainted with the oriental languages.

Ali has chosen his residence in a peninsula, formed by the lake Acherusia; and connected with Janina by a narrow isthmus, which is defended by a strong castle. Here, inaccessible to attack, Ali lives secluded from the town, and from his subjects. In this strong hold, capable of resistance for a long while, even after the taking of Janina, he is surrounded by a chosen band of Albanese, secured by conscious bravery rather than by the display of terror. He does not, however, neglect that mean of enforcing his authority in his capital; but it is tempered with occasional marks of condescending confidence. Not long ago (in 1805), all the shops were shut on his appearance in the streets; and he felt some complacency, in seeing himself thus feared. He begins to perceive, that the love of his subjects is preferable to their fear; and he has laid aside part of the terrific pomp that surrounded him. Free from that barbarous ferocity which sheds blood without motive, he never imbrues his hands in it, but through interest, or to secure his tranquillity, which, from his mistrustful temper, he perhaps considers as exposed to more dangers than actually exist. Moreover he protects commerce and industry: these he delights in fixing in his dominions; and his views on this subject are really astonishing, considering the barbarous state, in which he has been till now supposed to live.

The army of Ali Pacha is almost exclusively composed of Albanese, who being accustomed to the keen air of their mountains, and wrapt up in their thick surtouts, seem to disregard the difference of seasons. While encamped they spend the whole day in wrestling, singing, and dancing; and from their habitual sobriety, a slight distribution of wheaten, or maize, bread, with black olives, or a few pickled sardines, is reckoned a treat. Very different from the Turks, whom they call *Osmanlis*, and whose sole happiness is in indolence, the Albanese are always in motion. They hail the approach of danger with joyful acclamations; but, whatever be the event, they never fail of claiming the whole merit of the success; and above all they never acknowledge a defeat. When repulsed, they only say, that they have not been victorious; but, if they can carry off a head, they loudly exult in the trifling advantage. At night, those thick surtouts, we have mentioned, serve them as beds; their head is barely covered by their *fechs* (a kind of bonnet, somewhat like that of the Highlanders); their legs are, however, well guarded by *cothurns*, they are, literally, loaded with arms; and satisfied with their lot, they place their happiness in a camp life. Diseases are so few among them, that out of six thousand men encamped on active service, for a length of time, no more than twenty could be found on the sick list. It must be said, on the other hand, that as an Albanese never complains, except when actually ill, so no power can keep him in the ranks when he is sick; he then retires to his family, in his native mountains; but hastens to join his colours when recovered.

The Albanese soldier glories in his profession; he shews, with pride, his numerous scars, as titles to honourable distinction. The tattered state of his linen and garments, is also an occasion of exultation; and to express the utmost bravery of an Albanese, they say, that he never quits his shirt till it falls in rags. In short, in the men of Epirus an observer might find the soldiers of Alexander, of Pyrrhus, and of Scanderberg. With such men properly disciplined, a general might do wonders, and could perhaps change the face of the oriental world. In the decline of the empire, the Albanese alone have maintained their true characteristics; proud, and panting for battle, they are delighted, they are transported, at the clashing of arms. The Albanese officers are generally accompanied by a kind of Squire, who, on a march, carry their cuirass, and their arms; —their dress and mode of living, give some faint idea of our ancient knights.

It would be useless here to detail the petty intrigues, the desultory warfare and the crimes of all kinds by which Ali gradually extended his dominions; they now comprise Epirus, Arcadia, the mountains of Pindus, Phocida, a part of Etolia, Thessalia, and some districts of Macedonia; together with Crevesa, and other sea-ports formerly belonging to the Venetians, and which he has wrested from the French.

The Pachas of Arta, Argyro-castron, Ochrida and Delvino, are, in fact, dependent on him, though he suffers them to enjoy the shew and trappings of authority; and even the fierce tribes which dwell in the craggy mountains of Epirus, have either felt the power of his arms, or have been subdued by his intrigues.

The revenue drawn by Ali from these countries, may be valued at £400,000; including the taxes, which are collected with less severity than in the rest of the empire; the produce of his numerous flocks, and his profits on the sale of wool and timber, and indeed on trade in general, for he is the greatest trader and first monopolist in his dominions. This sum is sufficient to pay his tributes to the Porte; to defray the expences of his houshold, and to maintain his army.

His forces may amount in peaceable times to six or eight thousand Albanese; though in cases of great emergency, as in the expedition against Passwan Oglu, he has brought five and twenty thousand men into the field; but then the additional expence is amply repaid by the Porte. He has, besides, in his dominions, the elements of a most excellent militia; for the profession of arms is that of every Albanese; they are found throughout the empire, in the service of every Pacha, whose guard they generally compose, and they take an active and leading part in all the commotions which desolate the empire. When by these means they have acquired what they consider a competency, they invariably return to their native mountains; and are always ready to obey the call of their Pacha. Others prefer the profession of *haïdouts, i. e.* highway robbers, and after having acquired a property by that course of life, they likewise return, and are never thought the worse of, on that account. As they are acquainted with the darkest passes of the country, they are most formidable in partial encounters, in which the Mussulmen are known to be generally superior to the disciplined troops of Europe.

To these natural means of defence and attack, Ali unites all the craft of a politician; as well in attaching men to his interests, as in effecting the ruin of those whose designs he suspects. He never vexes his Agas by preventing their extortions: on the contrary, he lets them act at their own discretion; well convinced, that rogues will never seek for change, when they are assured of impunity; and from this conduct some of them are fanatically devoted to him.

He never lulls himself in dangerous security; and, always on the watch for European news, as we have observed already, he never lets a foreigner pass through his dominions, without summoning him into his presence; not so much with a view to extort a present from him, though he is as greedy as any other Turk, as to get information. He afterwards compares the various intelligence that he has received: he calculates events; and every thing induces a belief that Ali will be one of the strongest supports of his master, though his services will be those of a great feudatory, rather than of a devoted slave.

The Pachalic of Ali, like the rest of the Ottoman empire, having a population infinitely disproportionate to its extent of territory, the land though not remarkably fruitful or well cultivated, produces more than is adequate to the wants of the inhabitants: with the surplus they procure the money for paying their taxes; and to purchase European manufactures, so necessary in a country where even the most common arts of civilization are utterly unknown. Arms of every kind form an object essentially necessary to such a warlike people: they even are an object of luxury among them. They generally prefer the guns and pistols from the manufactures of Brescia. They likewise import their glass and their paper from Italy. Their women, whose greatest finery is a gold-embroidered handkerchief, receive gold and silver thread from Vienna; Germany also, supplies them with woollen cloth and hardware.

From the ports of Orta, Crevesa, Vallona, Durazzo, and from the mouths of the Boïnna, they export annually in Sclavonian, or Ragusan vessels, five or six cargoes of oil, for Trieste, and Venice; three or four of wool, of all kinds, mostly unwashed, destined for Ancona and Genoa; three or four of corn for Genoa; and one or two of tobacco, for Naples, and Messina.

Before the revolution, France, which had a constant intercourse with Albania, monopolised most of that trade, with the addition of several valuable cargoes of timber, much superior in quality to that of the Baltic: it was employed in the dock-yards of Toulon; and it has been remarked that the finest frigates in the French navy were built of that kind of oak, which had been furnished by the forests of Albania.

. . . . . .

We trust that this circumstance will not be lost on our government; and that the plan of Lord St. Vincent for procuring timber from the shores of the Adriatic, though momentarily laid aside by the pressure of events, will not be consigned to complete oblivion.

For a hint of the nature and extent of this plan, compare Panorama, Vol. II. p 106. *et al.*

THE COURTIER IN SOLITUDE:

A PICTURE OF HIMSELF, DELINEATED BY THE PRINCE DE LIGNE.

[Extracted from his Works lately published. Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 243.]

The novelist who endeavours to depict the reveries of a thinking mind, has seldom so complete a conception of his subject, as to be able to distinguish it by particulars. He generalizes his ideas, his reflections, and his exclamations. The folly of the world, the vanity of its pursuits, the incompatibility of its desires with genuine happiness: these are glanced at, "in good set terms;" but the expression of the heart, the true *ex animo* feeling is wanting. Seldom, too, does a novelist choose to venture on the task of describing a courtier who has been intimate with sovereigns, withdrawn to reflect on the vanity of his situation: and very rarely, indeed does it happen, that a writer who exerts his imagination, has sufficient intimacy with courtiers to be able to mark those vacillations of mind, by which a man who thinks, must be, from time to time, assailed. Whether men who think are the best qualified for the courtier's vocation is a question we leave undetermined: but that some *do* reflect, who seem to be bound by fate to follow a court, we know: and we know too, that after all their meditations, their convictions, their resolutions, also, and their self gratulations, they return to those scenes from which they had withdrawn, and seek again those smiles against which they had protested. So did the Prince de Ligne, with whose letters our readers are already acquainted.—In this article we present them with another which marks him as a man of sense, and shews what the mind is, when relieved for a moment, from the illusions, and vanities, and fascinating bustle, contrived by human ingenuity as so many pit-falls for human integrity.

This letter, moreover, shews a lively imagination erring in extremes: the life of a military courtier, thirsting after what he deems glory, may be too hurrying, too abundant in incident, and even injurious to mental self-possession;—does it therefore follow, that lazy inactivity is happy?—that those

Who gently slumber life away
And do—just nothing—all the day;
Who void of thought, as free from care,
Live but—a kind of—as it were,

are really to be felicitated on the blank of their existence?—We presume to say, they are not. This death-like repose is unworthy of the rational mind, of the abilities bestowed by Providence, on man. It misbecomes the accountable creature whose duty it is to improve the talents committed to his charge, and who will be found guilty of unfaithfulness to his trust, by indulging the stagnation of his powers, intellectual, or moral: we may add, too, personal, for we know not how to persuade ourselves that those who sit all day smoking on the tops of their cabins, can acquire the full use of the members which nature has given them. But if they can, and if they equal those who by exercise promote the perfection of their limbs, then we shall not hesitate to describe them as spectacles not less extraordinary than that of the courtier who has set them before us.—No: we cannot join in felicitations addressed to the lazy: we could as soon felicitate the sheep destined for their food; the fruits which fall from their trees; the perishing memorials of ages past; or even those embrio non entities, which refuse to enter into life, and never open their eyes to behold the light of day.

Parthenizza.

From the silver shores of the Black Sea,—from the banks of the largest rivulet which receives all the torrents of Fezetterdan:—from under the shade of the two largest walnut-trees in existence, and which certainly are coeval with the world:—from the foot of a rock, near which still stands a column the melancholy remain of the temple of Diana, celebrated for the sacrifice of Iphigenia: from the left side of the rock from which Thoas precipitated strangers into the sea; in short—from the finest and most interesting spot of the whole world, am I writing this letter to you.

I am seated on Turkish cushions, and on Turkish carpets; surrounded by Tartars, who gaze on me, while writing, and lift their eyes in admiration, as if I were a second Mahomet.

My eye reaches the happy shores of ancient Idalia, and the coast of Natolia; the blossoms of the fig, the palm, the olive, the cherry and the apricot-trees, perfume the air with their fragrance, and shelter me from the rays of the sun; the surge rolls diamond pebbles at my feet. On turning myself round, I discern through the foliage, the shelving habitations of the kind of savages around me, who are deeply engaged in smoking on their

flat roofs, which they use as drawing-rooms. I perceive their cemetery, which, owing to the situation always chosen by Mussulmen for that purpose, presents an idea of the Elysian fields. This cemetery is on the banks of the rivulet I mentioned before: but on the very spot where its stream is the most impeded by pebbles; this rivulet widens a little half way down the sloping hill, and then flows gently by the roots of fruit trees, which lend their hospitable shade to the dead. The peaceful abode of the departed is marked by tomb-stones crowned with turbans, some of which are gilt; and by a kind of cinerary urns, of marble, but of rude workmanship. The variety of this mortuary scene, while it excites contemplation, disinclines me from writing; I stretch on my cushions, and indulge in meditation.

No, all that passes in my soul cannot be conceived; I feel a new existence. Escaped from grandeurs, from the tumult of festivity, from the fatigue of pleasure, and from their two imperial majesties of the west and the north, whom I have left on the other side of the mountains, I at last enjoy myself. I ask, where I am?——by what chance I find myself here? and, without intending it, I review all the inconsequences of my life.

I perceive, that, unable to enjoy happiness but in tranquillity, and independence, both of which are within my reach, and naturally inclined to laziness of body and of mind, I harrass the one in wars, in inspection of troops, or in journeys, and I exhaust the other, to please those who very often are not worth the expence.—Naturally gay enough for my own satisfaction, I fatigue myself to enliven those who are dull. If for an instant I am occupied with an hundred things which cross my mind together, they tell me, *you are sad:* it is enough to make one so; or, *you are tired:* it is enough to make me tiresome.

I ask myself, how it came to pass, that disliking restraint, and not being fond of honors, riches or favors; being duly qualified to attach no importance to those things—nevertheless, I have spent my life at court in all the countries of Europe.

I recollect, that some marks of a kind of paternal goodness from the emperor Francis I. who was fond of very giddy young men, first attached me to him; that being beloved afterwards by one of his female friends, I was long detained at court; for having, as a matter of course, lost the affections of that charming lady, I retained those of our sovereign. At his death, I thought myself, though very young, a courtier of the old court; and I was just ready to criticize the new one without being acquainted with it, when I perceived that the young emperor knew likewise how to be amiable: and that he possessed qualities which make his esteem more courted than his favour!

Having ascertained that he disliked shewing marked preferences, nothing prevented me from indulging my inclination for his person; while I blamed his too great haste in his operations, I could not avoid admiring by far the greater part of them; and I shall always praise the good intentions of a Prince, whose genius is equally active and fruitful.

Sent to the court of France at the most brilliant age, and on the most brilliant occasion, with the news of a victory, I intended never to visit it again. Chance brings the Count d'Artois into a garrison, near another where I was inspecting some troops.

There I went with about thirty of my Austrian officers, fine looking men. He took notice of us; called me, and beginning as a king's brother, he ended as if he had been my own; we drank, played and laughed. Tasting freedom for the first time, he was at a loss how to enjoy it. I was charmed by that first effusion of gaiety, and by the sprightliness of youth. I could not resist that ingenuousness, and that goodnature which mark his character. I must, he said, visit him at Versailles: I answered, that I should see him when he visited Paris; he insisted; and spoke of me to the queen, who ordered me to attend. The beauties of her countenance, and of her mind, both equally fair and equally unspotted, the charms of her society, quickly induced me to spend five months in every year, at Versailles, almost without quitting it for a moment. The love of pleasure first brought me to Versailes: gratitude induced me to return thither.

Prince Henry (of Prussia) was visiting the scenes of war. Our pursuits in philosophy, and in military affairs, were the same; this was the first link; I followed in his suite, and soon had the happiness to find that my company was agreeable to him. This brought marks of favour from him, and a redoubled assiduity from me; then followed a long correspondence, and a *rendez-vous* at Spa, and at Reinsberg.

A camp of the Emperor in Moravia attracted thither the then King of Prussia, and his present majesty. The first soon perceived my enthusiastic admiration for great men, and induced me to visit Berlin; connections with him, the marks of favour and esteem I received from that first of heroes, intoxicated me with glory. His nephew, the prince royal, went to Strasburgh. We had been connected, though at a distance, by some little offices in a love affair; by some little money, and some friendly services he had required of me confidentially, for the object of his regard. So far from home, strangers soon grew intimate, notwithstanding the difference

of interests, of rank and of party. I withdrew from the tender sentiments of two other Northern kings. The, one a shallow pate, soon completely unsettled the too lively imagination of the other: and thus I escaped the endless insipidity which awaited me, in my intended journey to Stockholm, and to Copenhagen. I ransomed myself, by entertaining one of these kings; and being entertained by the other.

My son Charles married a pretty little Polish lady. Her family gave us paper, instead of cash. They were claims on the court of Russia. Passing through Poland, I made myself, or I was made, a Polander. A mad bishop, (hanged since) uncle to my daughter-in-law, conceited that I was on terms of intimacy with the empress, because he had learnt that she had received me most favourably; and he imagined that I should be king of Poland, were I but naturalised. What a change, said he, in the face of European politics! What happiness for the Lignes, and for the Massalskys. I laughed at him. But I felt a fancy to please the nation then assembled in diet, and by the nation I was applauded. I spoke Latin, I kissed, and I caressed mustachios. I intrigued for the king of Poland; who is himself an intriguer; like all kings who are suffered on the throne, only on condition of acting according to the will of their subjects, or that of their neighbours. He is goodnatured, amiable, insinuating; I gave him advice, and we became quite intimate.

I arrived in Russia; and the first thing I did was to forget the object of my journey; because it appeared to me rather indelicate to take advantage of the favourable reception I experienced every day, to solicit favours. I was captivated by the unreserved and alluring simplicity, of Catherine the Great*; and by her genius I have been led to this enchanted abode. . . . . .

. . . . . This is the famous Cape Parthenion, distinguished by many events. On this spot Mythology exalted the imagination. All the talents in the retinue of the heathen deities had here established their empire.

If, for an instant, I leave fable for history, I discover Eupatori, founded by Mithridates; I gather near this spot, in that old Cherson, fragments of alabaster-columns; I find the remnants of aqueducts, and of walls, which present a circumference more extensive than that of London and Paris together. Those two cities shall disappear as this has done. This was the scene of similar intrigues, both in love and in politics; every one here thought he was making a conspicuous figure in the world;—but, even the name of these countries, disfigured under the appellations of Tartary, and the Crimea, is now completely forgotten! What a reflection for moralizing men! Why, then, I look around, and approve the laziness of my good Mussulmen, who, sit with arms folded, and legs crossed, squat and motionless on their flat roofs. I found among them an Albanese, who knew a little of Italian; I desired him to ask them, whether they were happy? if I could do any thing for them? and if they knew that they had been given to me by the empress? They answered, that they knew generally, that they had been allotted; which they did not well understand; that they had been happy till now; that if their fate should change, they would embark on board two vessels they themselves had constructed, and seek a refuge among the Turks in Romania. I bid the interpreter tell them that I loved lazy people: but that I desired to know their means of living. They pointed at some sheep, lying on the grass, like myself. Oh, how happy I accounted the lazy! They shewed me their fruit trees; and desired the interpreter to tell me, that when the gathering season arrives, the Kaimakan comes from Baschisarai to take the half of the produce. Each family sells fruit yearly, to the value of two hundred livres (£8. 8s.) and there are forty-six families in Parthenizza and *Nitika*, another small estate belonging to me; the Grecian name of which signifies *victory*. Again I felicitated the lazy! I promised to prevent their being oppressed. They brought me butter, cheese and milk; not mare's milk as among the Tartars. Once more I accounted the lazy happy! and I sunk again into my meditations.

. . . . . I estimate the world;—I consider it as a kind of magic lantern, till the moment, when I myself shall disappear under the scythe of time. I then recollect, as a dream, nine or ten campaigns* I have made: a dozen of battles or engagements, at which I have been present. I muse on the emptiness of glory; which, unnoticed, is forgotten; which envious people attack, or dispute: and notwithstanding all that, I say to myself, a part of my life, has been spent in risking that very life in pursuit of glory! I shall not disparage my own bravery; it is perhaps sufficiently brilliant; but I do not find it sufficiently disinterested; it is alloyed with desire of being puffed up I pay too much attention to the spectators. I prefer the bravery of my dear good Charles [his son] who does not mind whether he is seen or not. I

* By a refinement of flattery the article *the* is in the *masculine* gender in the French original.

* This was previous to the Turkish war, which broke out soon after; and in which the prince highly distinguished himself.

again consult my own bosom. I discover numerous faults within myself; I think afterwards on the inanity of ambition. Death has already bereft, or soon will bereave, me of the favours of some great captains, or great sovereigns, while inconstancy, or malice, may blast all my hopes. Intrigue setting me aside, the soldier shall soon forget me . . . . . Without regretting the past, or fearing the future, I commit my existence to the impulse of my destiny.

After laughing heartily at my want of merit, and at my courtly and military adventures, I congratulated myself on not being worse than I am; and above all, I applauded the grand talent I have of enjoying my portion of happiness.

And now the mantle of night began to obscure the scenery. The sheep which were grazing near my Turkey carpet, by their bleatings, called the Tartars; who gravely came down from their roofs, to lock them up near their wives, whom they have kept carefully concealed during the whole day. The criers from the top of the minarets, called the faithful to the mosque. I felt with my left hand for the beard which I had not; I laid my right hand on my breast; I poured out benedictions on the lazy, and I took my leave of them; leaving them in equal astonishment at seeing in me their master, and at hearing that I had determined they should have no other masters but themselves.

I then recalled my wandering spirits; I collected as well as I could my incoherent thoughts. I turned around with emotion to behold that beautiful spot, which I am never to visit again; and to which I am indebted for a day, the most delicious in all my life. A fresh breeze which sprung up suddenly, put me out of conceit with the boat which was to conduct me to Theodosia. I took a Tartar horse, and my guide walking before me, I plunged again into all the horrors of darkness, of bad roads, of torrents, to re-cross those famous mountains, and to meet at the end of forty-eight hours their imperial majesties, at Carassbazar.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOOTTON.

No. X.

Order for the Lord Mayor's preparing the Ceremony of the solemn Entry of Charles I. of Spain into London, A. D. 1522.

The Meeting of the Emperor, His Grace, with the Lord Mayor of London, and his Brethren, with all other Crafts of the said City in their Liveries.

First, the said lord mayor must meet him at Deptford, and there shall receive him with procession.

Also at London bridge there shall be two great giants standing at either side of the gate, which shall deliver to the king's grace the keys, and the king to deliver them to the emperor.

Also upon the draw-bridge shall be one pageant of Jason with the golden fleece; because the emperor giveth the golden fleece, as the king of England doth give the garter.

Also there shall be set, the likeness of the emperor, and all the kings that hold of the emperor, with crowns on their heads.

Also at the conduit in Gracechurch-street, there shall sit one man, in likeness of King Charles, with an emperor's crown upon his head, the emperor sitting on the right hand, and the king of England on the left hand of him; and he shall have two swords in his hand, and deliver one sword to the emperor, the other to the king's grace.

That is to understand, to the emperor as heir apparent, and to the king's grace as heir and governor generall.

Also at the Leadenhall shall be one pageant of the Duke of Lancaster, how he was married in Spain, and of all his lineage that came of him since that time, and targetts upon them, that they may be known, and their arms upon the targetts, to be known thereby.

At the conduit in Cornehill shall sit King Arthur as an emperor, and all the kings crowned that did hold of him.

Then he shall present the king with one sword, and welcome the emperor with a speech.

Also at the conduit in the Stocks, there shall be made one castle and an orchard, and one garden made by advice, and shall be with birds singing upon trees, and divers manner of wild beasts, and motes with sluices, with fishes swimming in them.

And out of two ports of the corners shall come two men, one like the king, another like the emperor, having two swords in their hands, clean armed, and shall meet and kiss, and the Father of heaven being over their heads, blessing them.

Also at the great conduit in Cheapside shall be two ports, one shall be the east gate, and the other shall be the west; and at the coming of the east gate there shall be there a rose, like to the bud of a rose, and so to come down and open more and more, and at the last it shall be opened all.

And there shall be a maiden with a red rose and a white in her hands, cloathed in cloath of gold, delivering unto the king the red rose, and to the emperor the white rose.

Also at the standard in the Cheap there shall be the storie of King Solomon, with his progeny.

Also a cross in the Cheap, gilded after the best manner.

Also at the little conduit in the Cheap shall be the assumption of Our Lady, as good-

ly as can be wrought, &c. angels, archangells, patriarchs, prophets, with the apostles in the heavenlyest manner. The sun, the moon, with the starrs shining bright, which shall open and bow down to the honour of Our Lady, with voices of young choiristers, the which shall sing most sweetly, as may be devised by musick.

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Description, by Master Edward Hall, of the Marriage of Katherine, Princess of Spain, to Prince Arthur;—being a Specimen of the Manners and the Language of the Times.

I passe ouer the wise deuises, the prudent speeches, the costlie works, the cunning portratures, practised and set foorth in seven goodlie beautifull pageants, erected and set foorth in diuerse places of the citie. I leave also the goodlie ballades, the sweet harmonies, the musical instruments, which sounded with heauenlie noise on euery side of the streets. I omit further, the costlie apparel, both of goldsmiths worke and embroiderie, the rich jewels, the massie chaines, the stirring horses, the beautifull barbs, and the glitering trappers, both with bells and spangles of gold I pretermit also the rich apparrell of the princess, the strange fashion of the Spanish nation, the beautie of the yoong damosels, the amorous countenance of the lustie bachelers. I passe ouer also the fine ingrained clothes, the costlie furs of the citizens, standing on scaffolds, raised from Gracechurch to Paules. What should I speake of the odoriferous scarlets, the fine velvets, the pleasant furres, the massie chaines, which the maior of London, sitting on horsebacke, at the little conduit in Cheape, ware on their bodies, and about their necks? I will nor speake of the riche arras, the costlie tapestrie, the fine clothes, both of gold and silver, the curious velvets. the beautifull sattens, nor the pleasant silkes, which did hang in euery street where she passed; the wine that ran continuallie out of the conduits, and the graueling of the streets needeth not to be remembered.

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Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine.

[Compare the respective speeches in Shakespeare, who has varied no more from these than was necessary to accommodate his metre.]

The Speech of Queen Katherine which she made when she was called upon, June 12, 1529, about the Divorce of her and the King, who rose out of her chair, and came to the King, and kneeling down at his feet said as followeth:

Sir, In what have I offended you? Or what occasion of displeasure have I given you, intending thus to put me from you? I take God to be judge, I have been to you a true and humble wife, ever comformable to your will and pleasure; never contradicting or gainsaying you in any thing: being always contented with all things, wherein you had any delight, or took any pleasure, without grudge, or countenance of discontent or displeasure. I loved, for your sake, all them whom you loved, wether I had cause or no, whether they were my friends, or my enemies. I have been your wife these twenty years or more, and you [have] had by me divers children; and when you had me first, I take God to be my judge, that I was a maid: and wether it be true or no, I put it to your own conscience. If there be any just cause that you can alledge against me, either of dishonesty, or matter lawful to put me from you, I am content to depart, to my shame and confusion, and if there be none, then I pray you to let me have justice at your hands. The king your father, was, in his time, of such an excellent wit, that he was accounted amongst all men for wisdom, to be a second Solomon; and the king of Spain, my father Ferdinand, was accounted one of the wisest princes that had reigned in Spain for many years. It is not, therefore, to be doubted, but that they had gathered as wise counsellors unto them, of every realm, as to their wisdoms they thought meet: And I conceive, that there were in those days, as wise and well learned-men, in both the realms, as be now at this day, who thought the marriage between you and me good and lawful. Therefore it is a wonder to me, what new inventions are now invented against me. And now to put me to stand to the order and judgement of this court, seems very unreasonable. For you may condemn me for want of being able to answer for myself; as having no council, but such as you assigned me; who cannot be indifferent on my part, since they are your own subjects, and such as you have taken, and chosen out of your own council; whereunto they are privy, and dare not disclose your will, and intent. Therefore I humbly pray you, to spare me, untill I may know, what council my friends in Spain will advise me to take: and if you will not, then your pleasure be fulfilled.—*And with that she rose up and departed, never more appearing in any court.*

King Henry the VIIIth's Speech upon the Queen's Departure out of the Court.

I will now, in her absence, declare this unto you all, That she has been unto me as true and obedient a wife, as I could wish, or desire. She has all the virtuous qualities that ought to be in a woman of her dignity, or in any other of mean condition. She is also surely a noble woman born: Her condition will well declare it.

The Speech of Queen Katherine to Cardinal Campeius, and Wolsey, they being sent by the King.

My lords, I cannot answer you so suddenly for I was set among my maids, at work, little thinking of any such matter; wherein there needs a longer deliberation, and a better head than mine, to make answer. For I have need of council in this case, which concerns me so near: and for any council, or friends that I can find in England, they are not for my profit. For it is not likely that any Englishman will council me, or be a friend to me against the king's pleasure, since they are his subjects; and for my council, in which I may trust, they are in Spain.

Speech of Cardinal Campeius, upon King Henry the VIIIth's calling for Judgment.

I will not give judgment, till I have made relation to the pope of all our proceedings; whose council, and command, I will observe. The matter is too high for us to give an hasty judgment, considering the highness of the persons, and doubtfulness of the case; and also whose commissioners we be, under whose authority we sit. It were therefore reason that we should make our chief head a council in the same, before we proceed to a definitive sentence. I came not to please, for favour, need, or dread, of any person alive, be he king, or otherwise. I have no such respect to the person, that I will offend my conscience. I will not, for the favour or disfavour of any high estate, do that thing, which shall be against the will of God.—*I am an old man, (both weak and sickly) that look daily for death. I will not wade any farther in this matter, untill I have the opinion and assent of the Pope.*

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Expences for Exhibiting a Play in 1511, *at Basingborne, Cambridgeshire.*

Memorandum. Received at the play held on St. Margaret's day A. D. MDXI in Basingborne of the holy Martyr St. George.

Received of the Township of Royston 12s. Tharfield 6s. 8. Melton 5s. 4d. Lillington 10s. 6d. Whaddon 4s. 4d. Steeplemeuden 4s. Barly 4s. 1d. Ashwell 4s. Abingdon 3s.4d. Orwell 3s. Wandy 2s. 9d. Wimpole 2s. 7d. Meldreth 2s. 4d. Arrington 2s. 4d. Shepreth 2s. 4d. Kelsey 2s. 5d. Willington 1s. 10d. Fulmer 1s. 8d. Gilden Morden 1s. Tadlow 1s. Croydon, 1s 1s. 1d. Hattey 10d. Wratlingworth 9d. Hastingfield 9d. Barkney 8d. Foxten 4d. Kneesworth 6d.

Item received of the town of Basingborne on the Monday and Friday after the play, together with other comers on the Monday, 14s. 5d.

Item received on the Wednesday after the play with a pot of ale at Kneesworth, all costs deducted, 1s. 7d.

Expence of the said Play.

First paid to the Garnement man for Garnements and Propyrts and play books 20s.

To a Mynstrel and three Waits of Cambridge for the Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Two of them the first day, and three the other days 5s. 11d.

Item in expences on the players, when the play was shewed, in bread and ale and for other Vittails at Royston for those players 3s. 2d.

Item in expences on the playday for the bodies of six sheep 22d. each 9s. 2d.

Item for three calves and half a lamb. 8s. 2d.

Item paid five days board of one Pyke Propyrte making for himself and his servant one day and for his horse's pasture six days 1s. 4d.

Item paid to Turners of Spits and for Salt 9d.

Item for four chickens for the gentlemen 4d.

Item for fish and bread and setting up the stages 4d.

Item to John Becher for painting of three Fanchoms and four Tormentors.

Item to Giles Ashwell for easement of his Croft to play in, 1s.

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Characters of the Sixteenth Century.

The specimen which follows is very whimsical but very expressive, and may serve as a lively picture of former manners, of parts of dress now unknown, of delicacies perfectly foreign to the present taste, and of national peculiarities to which modern customs bear not the smallest similitude.—It is extracted from *Thomas Reeve's* Sermons delivered within the City of London, and entitled, "God's Plea for Nineveh, or London's "Precedent for Mercy. Printed by Wil- "liam Wilson, for Thomas Reeve, B. in "Divinity, living at the Bunch of Grapes in "Chancery Lane, near Lincolnes-Inne. "1657."

The Drudge.

If thou beest for profit, thy ranges are known; after thou hast called up thy servants to hunt for gain at home, thou thyself, as one in full quest for lucre abroad, art visiting other men's storehouses, searching their warehouses, ransacking their cellers; thou goest to the Customhouse to try what exporting and importing there hath been, thou repairest to the Exchange to examine what merchant thou canst meet with, with whom thou maist truck in minivers, and tissues, musks, and civets, the teeth of elephants, the bones of whales, the stones of bezars, the claws of crabs, the oyles of swallows, the skins of vipers, yea, be it but in black coal, black pitch

white chalk, white sope, rusty iron, or abominable mummy, it will serve the turn; or if thy merchandising fail there, thou turnest thy trading another way, to seek about for a license, or a patent, or perhaps to pry out some decayed heir, or foundered gallant, that thy ferret might be sent forth into that borrough, or thy setting dog let loose to drive that covey, to hook in some mortgage, or to prey upon some forfeiture, and if all these devices will not take place, then thou stirrest thy leggs to go suck venome from a petty-fogger, or magick from some conjurer. And thus doth the *Drudge of the World* spend his day.

The Gallant.

If thou beest for bravery, I cannot follow thee by the track, nor find out thy various motions. The gallant is counted a wild creature; no wild colt, wild ostrich, wild cat of the mountain, comparable to him; he is indeed the buffoon, and baboon of the times; his mind is wholly set upon cuts and slashes, knots and roses, patchings and pinkings, jaggins, taggins, borderings, brimmings, half-shirts, half-arms, yawning brests, gaping knees, arithmeticall middles, geometricall sides, mathematicall wasts, musicall heels, and logicall toes. I wonder he is not for the Indians branded skin, and ringed snowts. His phantastic dotages are so many, that he hath a free-school, bookish about inventions for him; nay, an academy of wits studying deeply to devise fashions according to his humour: know ye not the multitude of students, artists, graduates that are subliming their notions to please this one light head? Then hear them by their names, perfumers, complexioners, feather-makers, stitchers, snippers, drawers, yea who not? yet amongst these doth the nitid spark spend out this time: this is the *Gallant's* day.

The Epicure.

If thou beest for dainties, how art thou then for spread-tables and plenished flagons? thou art but a pantry-worm, and a pastry-fly. Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces, thou art the dapifer to thy palate or the cup-berer to thy appetite, the creature of the swallow, or the slave of the wesand. The land hath scars flesh, the sea fish, or the air fowl curious enough for thy licorous throat; by thy good will thou wouldst eat nothing but kids and fawns, carps and mullets, snipes and quailes; and drink nothing but Frontiniack, white muskadines, leathick-wine, and *Vin de Pary*. Thy olies, and hogoes, creepers and peepers, Italian cippets and French broaths, do shew what a bondman to the paunch thou art; even the idolatour of the banquetting-house. *Thy belly is thy god.* Thus doth the glutton wast out his pilgrimage: this is the *Epicure's* day.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

STATEMENT OF THE DUTCH COMMISSIONERS ON THE NATURE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS.

It is due to justice to record the statement made by those gentleman, whose charges as Commissioners under the Crown, have been the subject of Parliamentary animadversion; and of considerable disapprobation among the public at large. The following is the substance of two papers circulated on their behalf; with which the Panorama has been favoured.—Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 193 to 210.

The Dutch Commissioners were appointed in June, 1795, without any stipulation for remuneration, under the Authority of an Act of Parliament. Very soon after their appointment, Orders for Reprisals were issued, upon which the whole Property placed under their care became Prize to His Majesty, and was subsequently condemned to him.

An additional Character then devolved upon the Commissioners; they became Prize Agents; and were so recognized in the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor expressly stated them to be *Prize Agents*, and declared that they could not, as Commissioners, recover in a Law Suit against Underwriters for upwards of £ 180,000. At that time Prize Agents invariably received Five per Cent. upon their Gross Proceeds.

In representing themselves as Prize Agents, they convey a very inadequate notion of the Duties they had to perform; Duties at once extremely various and arduous, and very far exceeding those which devolve upon Prize Agents; one of which was the Exercise of Judicial Functions, in the investigating of and deciding upon numerous Claims made by British and Neutral Subjects. As Prize Agents they were also under the necessity of attending to proceedings in the Courts of Admiralty, as well in Ireland, as in Great Britain, in respect to Vessels under their Charge. Prize Agents derive Advantage from the Monies remaining in their hands. The Commissioners in deriving that Advantage exercised a just Right; yet they have since offered to relinquish all the Interest which they had received: thereby making a sacrifice of what they were intitled to retain, and they protest against any other construction being put upon their Conduct. They have deposited in the Bank all the interest they have received. They never retained larger Balances in their Hands than, upon the best Calculation they could make, appeared at the time adequate to the Demands and Exigencies, to which they considered themselves liable; they apprehend that a Service of Fourteen Years would intitle them to at least an equivalent advantage, on

the ground of a reasonable Remuneration.—The Commission hitherto received by them, after deducting the Charges of their Establishment, (the amount of which Charges must continue to increase until the conclusion of their business) does not exceed £74,000, and the Commission now due to them and which they have still to charge is about £10,000. This Remuneration cannot they are confident appear too great for the Services of Five Commissioners during Fourteen Years, especially if the nature and variety, as well as the duration of those Services, be taken into consideration: they conceive indeed that a less Compensation than this would be inadequate, and consequently unjust.

In respect of having deposited Money with Private Bankers, they affirm, that had they paid it into the Bank, they could not have drawn it out again to meet expected payments; as it would have become *subject to the order of his Majesty in Council*, only.

The great magnitude of the difference between their Gross and Net Proceeds is principally owing to their having been obliged to make very large payments, which do not occur on ordinary occasions.

If they had been Prize Agents to Individuals, they have no doubt that they could have established their Right to all that they have claimed.

That the continuance of their Functions during so long a period was unavoidable, is proved by the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown: who being consulted on that point by Government, in the year 1804, declared (as appears by the Evidence annexed to the Report) that it was necessary to keep the Commission in force.

Extracted from a Paper sent to the Committee on Public Offices, 10th April, 1809; but too late to be inserted in the Report.

In consequence of circumstances which probably never before occurred, the difference between Gross and Net Proceeds is equal to nearly One-third of the whole property; and the Disbursements, which occasion this difference are of that nature, that the Principle of an Allowance of Five per Cent. upon the Net Proceeds, after the deduction of those Disbursements, would in several instances, and in respect of several Ships and Cargoes, instead of remunerating the Commissioners for the Care and Management of those Ships and Cargoes, have the effect of depriving them of part of the Commission which of Right belonged to them for the disposal of other Ships and Cargoes.

If the Commission were charged on Net Proceeds only, the Commisssoners would lose Five per Cent. on the whole of the Seamen's Wages paid by them, the amount of which was very large, also on the Amount of their Law Charges, and all disbursements incurred in consequence of their Law Proceedings; and if they pay out of their Commission the Charges of their Establishment, they would incur a further Loss of the amount of those charges during the long period of continued Attendance which the Law Suit has rendered necessary, which charges are nearly equal to all the Commission which they have to receive in consequence of their Success in that Suit; and to which Commission, had the Suit been determined against them, they would have had no Claim.

They instance also the case of one Ship and Cargo (and there were many such) and suppose them to produce £20,000; the Sum disbursed on this Ship and Cargo has perhaps amounted to 30,000. In such case the Commissioners can have no Remuneration, there being no Net Proceeds on which a Commission can be charged. This would be a singular situation of things—but the principle operates further; for it would oblige the Commissioners, instead of receiving any Commission or other Remuneration for their trouble, to pay Five per Cent. Commission on the £10,000 which this Ship and Cargo turned out *minus*, so that an Allowance upon the Net Proceeds only, would, in those instances in which the Commissioners have experienced most trouble and consumed most time, instead of giving them an additional Remuneration, operate to deprive them of part of that common Remuneration, which, without any extraordinary trouble or consumption of time, they would have been intitled to receive.

STATE OF WINDSOR FOREST,

ITS PROPERTY, TIMBER, INHABITANTS, &c.

ABSTRACTED FROM

Three Reports addressed to the Lords of the Treasury by his Majesty's Commissioners.

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats,
At once the Monarch's, and the Muses' seats.——
Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day;
There, interspers'd in lawn and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades:
Here in full light the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the bluish hills ascend;
Ev'n the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And midst the deserts, fruitful fields arise.

So sung the bard of Twickenham: his verses suggest the idea of intermingling confusion and irregularity, little suitable to the residence of a mighty chieftain, still less to that of the Sovereign of Britain. And in this they are characteristic of the subject of his song. That our population increases so fast, in proportion to our means of supporting it,

that a part, if not the whole of it, must ere long be in want of bread, has lately been impressed on our attention with the most terrific anticipation. That our navy consumes more timber than Britain can supply; and that, in a few years, we must entrust our British thunders to vessels built of foreign materials, has been the lamenting prediction of our prophetic patriots for many a year. Hitherto, however, the cultivation of our soil has furnished the supports of life; and regions which formerly supplied our markets with corn, have done little toward abating our strength, by closing their ports against us. And hitherto, our navy has maintained its character as the dread of our enemies; and those who have attempted to tear the British flag from the mast-head of our men of war, have seen their own lowered in submission, and their vessels assisting in the defence of our country.

But though we are proof against instant alarm, yet we acknowledge the propriety of being wise beforehand. Prudence, which provides against necessities before they approach, is doubly prudent; and the use of means to prevent misfortune, is the proper advantage to be made from the well intended, though overweening terrors of the timid. To meet the wants of increasing population,—convert waste lands into arable: to plank the sides of our floating castles with British timber—plant oaks: not by detail in scattered clumps, and in feeble subdivisions, but in large masses, by thousands, by tens of thousands; and trust to time and nature for their eventual magnitude and maturity.

> Thy trees, fair Windsor, then shall leave their woods,
> Thine oaken forests rush to rule the floods.
> Bear Britain's thunder, and her cross display,
> To the bright regions of the rising day:
> Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll,
> Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole:
> Or under southern skies exalt their sails,
> Led by new stars and borne by spicy gales.

The nobles of our land have, within the last fifty years, adorned and improved whatever parts of their estates would bear it, by planting the Oak: and those who wished to see Royalty take the lead in every thing laudable, have long regretted that no more effective use was made of the extensive domain attached to the royal and dignified Palace and Castle of Windsor.

The same sentiments influenced his Majesty, who, about the year 1790, directed a survey of the woods in this Forest; and who, lately, has interested himself in obtaining an accurate report of the state and competency of this part of the royal property to contribute to maintain the honour of the Empire, and the dignity of the crown.

The system of forest law never was popular among the natives of England; and there always was attached to it, a sensible recollection of those tyrannical scenes it occasioned when first promulgated; and which later ages dreaded whenever it was vigorously enforced. The death of Rufus in the chace was handed down by tradition, with a perpetual comment on the justice by which it was appointed as a punishment; and those who had long inhabited parts where visitors rarely intrude, found in convenience a good title to the acquisition of property from wilds and wastes, the owner of which though not unacknowledged in general was little heeded in particulars. To accomplish the object in view with all practicable moderation as well as justice an Act of Parliament was passed for the purpose, July 22, 1806, and a commission was issued, under this act in October following. The Commissioners, however, met in the forest, in August 1806, with a view to obtain information, and acquire some knowledge of their expected duties. They found, with surprize, that although the Forest of Windsor had existed many ages, although its castle had long been a regal residence, although it had proper officers to inspect its various departments, and although it had proper depositories for records, yet records it had none; and not a single original document of any antiquity was to be found. Such had indeed, formerly existed, but the room in which they were kept being converted into a guard room, the papers were dispersed, and no care was taken of them.

By degrees, however, the Commissioners traced the proceedings of a Court of Eyre held in the 8th of Charles I. mentioned in Sir W. Jones's Reports: they found also that a very minute survey of Windsor Forest had been made in 1613, under a commission from the Court of Chancery: another in the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary: they derived much useful information from the public institutions for conservation of interesting documents: the MSS. in the British Museum; in the Augmentation Office; at the Rolls, &c. The Harleian collection in the British Museum supplied them with a Map in 17 parts, taken in 1607 by John Norden, who was deputy surveyor of the woods. A modern map of the forest, taken in 1789, under the direction of John Robinson, Esq. then surveyor general, added much to their information; and *some* of the gentlemen who possessed property adjacent to, or connected with, this forest, contributed all they could to complete their purpose. But it may readily be supposed that out of the great number of persons whose estates were affected by the enquiries instituted under this commission, some would yield but a reluctant obedience to what was required of

them; while the properties of others would have changed hands so frequently that the present occupier could say little in proof of his right to his minor privileges, though he had been taught to claim them.

The number of persons who have committed encroachments is 340. The quantity of acres encroached is about 600. The Commissioners, at first demanded *written* authority whereby the rights of occupants might be established: but this proving onerous to many persons, Parliament repealed this provision; and *verbal* evidence is now received.

The following are the principal points introduced by the Commissioners in their account of the present state of this forest.

WINDSOR FOREST was formerly of much greater extent than it is at present. According to the Inquisition in the time of Charles I. and the perambulation lately made, it extends into the five Hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargrave, and Soninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them, and part of others. The entire Parishes within the Forest are 12, it extends into parts of 5 others. It contains 15 principal or chief Manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne Manors. Of the principal or chief Manors some are co-extensive with the Parishes in which they lie, others are not so, and some of them extend over more Parishes than one.

The whole quantity of Land in the Forest, according to the Survey and Map of 1789 is

		Acres. R. P.
		59,600 0 0
Crown Property inclosed.....		5,454 2 6
Private property inclosed.....		29,025 2 36
Open Wood Lands, Wastes..	2,230 0 28	
Open Heath and Commons, Wastes..... ...	22,233 0 39	
Water	165 1 9	
Forest Land..	24,628 2 36	24,628 2 36
Encroachments inclosed by individuals from different Wastes, but claimed by the Crown		491 0 2
		59,600 0 0

The Courts appertaining to this, and all other Forests, are, the Swainimote Court, the Courts of Attachments, and the Courts of Justice Seat or Court Eyre. The first Court was anciently held three times a year; the last Court of Swainimote held for Windsor Forest was in 1728. The Court of Attachments was anciently held every 40 days, and is on that account called frequently the Forty Days Court. For many years past it has been held only twice a year in Windsor Forest. No Court of Justice Seat or Court of Eyre has been held for this Forest since the 8th of Charles I.

The Officers are, a Lord Warden and his Deputy, four Verdurers, an Out Ranger, Steward of the Forest Courts, Riding Forester, Woodward, Head Keeper and Under Keepers of the fifteen different Walks into which the Forest is divided. Two of the Head Keepers claim their offices as hereditary by grants from the Crown, and two others are now held by patent from the Crown during pleasure. To these may be added, the Surveyor General of the Woods, who is an Officer of authority in this, in common with all the other Royal Forests.

Verdurers by the constitutions of the Forest must be gentlemen of the county, chosen by the Freeholders of every description of the county, and who (except Coroners) are the only judicial officers in the county, chosen by the people: at their Court the fact of guilt or innocence must be decided by a jury of 12 men, Freeholders of the Forest.

It is within the Manors of Bray, Cookham, and New and Old Windsor, that are vested in the Crown, and in the Manor of Winkfield which belongs to His Majesty, and the Woods belonging to the Crown before-mentioned, that any material improvement in the Forest, and of the growth and cultivation of Timber can be immediately expected.

	Acres
Wood in Cookham and Bray.....	367
Waste in d°	3,300
Wood in Winkfield.....	775
Waste in d°.....	5,000
Wood in New and Old Windsor.	333
Waste in d°.....	1,000
Inclosed Property of the Crown in Bray, Cookham, Winkfield, New and Old Windsor.....	5,300
Inclosed Property of private Persons in d°.....	10,300
Total Waste Land in d°.....	9,400
Total Open Wood in d°.....	1,500

The rights claimed before the Commissioners are, right of Common of Pasture for all cattle in all open places within the Forest at all times of the year; Common of Turbary; the right of cutting Heath, Fern and Furze; right to cut, dig, take and carry away Turf, Gravel, Sand and Loam; Mastage and Pannage in the woods: Browze Wood and Rootage in the Woods and Forest, and right of cutting the same.

Mr. Justice Manwood, in his Treatise on the Forest Laws, says, "no man can prescribe to have Common in a Forest for Goats, "Geese, Sheep and Hogs;" But, he adds, "My Lord Coke tells us a man may prescribe to have a Common for Sheep there."

It is however admitted universally by the common law, as well as by the Forest laws, that no man can common with a greater number of beasts than he can support on his inclosed land during winter; and that in a Forest he can only common with so many beasts as shall leave sufficient common for the Deer, otherwise he is liable to a surcharge, for which there is a remedy by the common law, because by such surcharge the wild beasts are driven to find pasture in other places.

By the Forest laws, none but the King's Agistors could have commonable beasts in the Forest, from 15 days before Midsummer until Holy Rood Day, which is 15 days before Michaelmas O. S.; and for a month of the first part of this period, namely, from 15 days before Midsummer till 15 days after, being the month called the Fence Month, which is the fawning season, by the ancient Forest law, a more rigid restraint was imposed as to the free use of the Forests.

As to the Right of Common of Turbary, it is conceived such a right cannot exist in a Forest; the exercise of which is so destructive to the purposes of it.

The Rights of cutting Heath, Fern and Furze, and of cutting and digging Turf, Gravel, Sand and Loam, have also been exercised to an extent, and in a manner far beyond what can be supported by legal prescription.

The Right of Mastage and Pannage in the Woods certainly exists within the Forest; but no parish can produce any former claim to these rights which does not shew that it has always been exercised in a distinctly limited degree, and that a consideration has been paid to the Crown for the exercise.

The Rights of Browse Wood and Rootage call for some explanation; and a very alarming evil appeared to the Commissioners, at one of their first public meetings under the Act, to exist, in consequence of an unwarrantable perversion of the terms, "*Browse Wood and Rootage*," by which the inhabitants set up a right to all the large limbs, and to the root of every tree either felled or blown down in the Forest, leaving little more than the trunk to the Officers of the Crown. They remark, that

"It appears to have been formerly the "custom of the Keepers to whom the ma- "nagement of the deer was intrusted, to cut "off the lops and tops of tender twigs from "the trees (and which has been for a great "length of time distinguished by the name of "Browse Wood); and these twigs or browse "wood were left on the ground, in order "that during the severe weather the deer "might strip off the leaves and bark; and "when the twigs could no longer be service- "able as food for the deer, the inhabitants of "ancient tenements in the neighbourhood "were allowed to carry away the browse "wood for fuel. The inhabitants of ancient "tenements appear also to have enjoyed a "privilege termed Rootage, or the right to "turn pigs, under certain restrictions, and at "stated periods, into the woods, for the pur- "pose of feeding on acorns and beech masts. "By a most unwarrantable extension of the "privilege of taking browse wood, the inha- "bitants at large without any restriction as "to ancient tenements, have of late claimed "a right either in the case of a fall of timber by "order of the proper Officer of the Forest, "or in the case of a tree being blown down, "to carry away the largest branches, leaving "little more than the trunk; and by a most "extraordinary perversion of the term "*Root- "age*," they have claimed and carried away "the roots of the trees."

About the year 1790 all the Trees belonging to His Majesty in Windsor Forest were marked and numbered progressively in each Walk, and books made out, containing an account of every Tree as to dimensions and species; since the Trees were so marked, there has been no fall of Timber, except for repairs of Bridges in the Forest. But the Commissioners have this observation to make, that the Surveyor General's project, in the year 1789, *of branding every Tree with a mark six inches square, on a wound chiselled to the bare sap for the purpose, and which continued bleeding for many years afterwards, has now made the value of all the Timber of the Forest doubtful, whatever may have been its certainty before.*

It appears, the number of Deer has of late years been much diminished: in November 1731, there were more than 1,300 Deer in the Forest; in November 1806, only 318.

In almost every Walk of the Forest, except one, they are all nearly starved; many actually die of hunger, and the surviving does have not strength to rear their fawns.

The assistance that ought to be given to the Deer, by providing them with hay and other food in severe weather, is not attended to. The provision made for that purpose is in every Walk in the Forest inadequate.

The Underkeepers of all the Walks have an interest in the starved condition of the Deer in the Forest, because they are permitted to shoot, as their perquisites, the fawns of all Does deemed by them too weak to rear their fawns; and they have an interest in conniving at any mischief done to the Trees in the Forest, as all windfalls are their perquisites.

The Commissioners state that it will be impossible to preserve the Timber at present in the Forest, or to secure the growth and cultivation in future, unless such parts of the Forest as shall be appropriated for those purposes are inclosed, and held by the Crown in severalty, freed and discharged from all Commonable Rights whatsoever.

It is computed that the Crown, by accepting moderate compensations for the Manorial and Forestal Rights, might obtain at least 1,000 acres of Waste Land, which with other compensations and exchanges would amount to nearly 5,000 acres, out of 24,600 of waste. The great remaining Waste of 20,000 Acres, over which such a plan might be extended, is not worth the expense of cultivation for any other purpose than for Timber.

Some small spots of ground in the middle of it, planted many years ago, shew by the large trees of Oak and other kinds now standing on them, that the surface soil, poor as it is, and scarcely capable of being made useful for any other purpose, has substrata which will bear Timber of the first growth, and of great size and value.

The Woods in New Forest, planted in King William's time, though they have reached a *height* calculated for any purpose for which length of Timber may be required, yet, *never having been properly thinned*, which cannot now be done, nor could have been twenty years ago, with the least chance of ever answering Navy purposes, they therefore cannot ever become what is usually considered Navy Timber. All the subsequent plantations in that Forest and in the Forest of Dean have almost totally failed.

The Commissioners recommend sundry measures to be taken, in order to render this Forest available to the Crown as Property; and to the nation as a source of supply for Navy Timber. We cannot enter into these. We have extracted what appears to us to be most generally interesting to Proprietors or tenants of Forest or wood lands. But, there is another topic which the Commissioners have incidentally touched upon, that is of general and national concern.

The Commissioners say, they feel themselves called upon to press one important fact, which has struck them in the course of this inquiry; and the same will strike every reasoning mind the more forcibly as inquiry is made the more extensively for the truth; that nothing more favours irregular and lawless habits of life among the inferior class of society than scattered and sequestered habitations. And it is on this account that in Parishes bordering on any extensive Forest it is hardly possible to find a collected village; and we believe the fact exists no where else. The exceptions of the towns of Windsor and Oakingham in Windsor Forest, of Lyndhurst and Bewley in New Forest, two of them with their Charters, and all with their Fairs and Markets, are obviously accounted for. But the inhabitants of all the other Parishes around these Forests live in widely scattered dwellings, affording means of committing their various depredations with the least chance of detection. The Commissioners strongly recommend the removal of these scattered cottages to the utmost extent possible, and collecting them into close Hamlets, perhaps of not less than ten families, with a Constable in each Hamlet. The habits of each individual become thus known to the whole community, and the consequences must be wholesome to every one, as restraining a propensity to thieving; and wholesome to the country at large, as affording ready means of watching the suspicious characters, checking the ill disposed, and detecting the guilty. It was upon these principles that the Great Alfred arranged his wise democratic branch of our civil policy.

As far back as a record can be found of the existence of a Forest in this country, it is remarkable that records of equal antiquity present themselves of depredations committed.

It is scarcely possible to dismiss this truly wise and patriotic observation, without hinting at the importance attached to the prevalence of the agricultural system, throughout our country; by which the Woods, that anciently clothed all parts, have been diminished and comparatively annihilated. The shelter they afforded to rogues and vagabonds is removed: no assassin now makes them his abode: no horde of banditti maintains itself in possession in spite of the force which the civil power is capable of bringing against it: no traveller is molested on the high road by a robber, suddenly starting out of a deep glen, and as suddenly returning to his impenetrable harbour. Whatever disadvantages, then, the destruction of the woods may occasion, the advantage to the Public of being able to travel, to maintain intercourse, and to send property of all kinds, in safety, is no small counterbalance to them. And those who discern in this proposal of the Commissioners the rudiments of some of the institutions of civil society, will perhaps be not greatly mistaken. Man is a social creature; he is not only restrained by personal fear, but by a regard to his character: he desires to enjoy the good opinion of his fellows, and when this can be, as it always ought to be, directed in behalf of virtue, much and extensive is the good it produces.

Whatever be the interest we take in the Timber of Windsor Forest, or in the Deer, we take much more in the amelioration of "the noblest savage of the Forest," Man; and we trust that our countrymen, being brought into a state of society, will forego the bad habits of their former states, and acquire others more agreeable to civil polity, more beneficial to themselves, and to their families. We recommend this principle to the adoption of proprietors of estates, abounding in Forests, and Woods; and with this we close for the present our account of the state of Windsor Forest.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, At Jerusalem,

DESTROYED BY FIRE, OCTOBER 11-12, 1808.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 370.]

With a Plate, shewing the Interior of the Holy Sepulchre.

By whatever mean the chief temple of any religious persuasion had been destroyed, the Panorama would have detailed the event, with all particulars that were known concerning it; but, as Christians, our sympathy is peculiarly interested, by the destruction of the most holy of all edifices dedicated to the worship of Christ, our Lord. As Britons, too, we feel this sentiment augmented, under the consideration, that the structure in question recorded the piety of a native of our island, an Empress of Rome, and of Rome still great. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was an object of curiosity, also, as being one of the most early Christian temples remaining in tolerable condition, while it was an object of veneration, not merely to those who visited it, but to all, who having examined the history of their religion, were aware that it comprised a number of places once sanctified by the sufferings and death of the great Redeemer. Under whatever character, therefore, we contemplate this fabric, now an immense ruin, it is interesting: and we presume that in presenting a connected account of it, we gratify a curiosity not merely rational but laudable.

Whoever has perused the history of Gospel events with attention, must have perceived, that at some small distance without one of the principal gates of Jerusalem, rose a hillock of little extent, the basis of which was a rock; as indeed is that of the whole neighbourhood. This elevation, from its size and the roundness of its shape, was compared to a human head; and was called by a name of that import, Calvary. But, though Calvary was a rock, yet near it there were spots of cultivable earth: or, such as art, whether by means of an arrangement of garden pots, &c. or excavations to receive trees and shrubs, might convert to its purposes, and render a scene of pleasure. A garden was close to Calvary:—this garden was rocky; and in a part of this rock was hewn the sepulchre, wherein the body of our Lord was laid.

As Calvary was not many yards from the wall of the city of Jerusalem, and the highway to one of the city gates passed by it, and as the garden was not many yards from Calvary, it is scarcely possible that the scene of the wonders related in the gospels should have been forgotten by a second, or even by a tenth generation. Even if we suppose that the soldiers of Titus when besieging Jerusalem destroyed all the gardens, (Josephus tells us they cut down every tree in the adjacencies, to procure wood for constructing their military engines) yet the rock and its excavations, they could not destroy. This conclusion is established, also, by the consideration, that the heathen conquerors thought it necessary to desecrate and profane these places, to the utmost of their power. A proceeding totally superfluous, we might say impossible, had they not been distinguished, by tradition, and veneration. If, for instance, the object of regard had been a temple, as that of the Jews was,—it might have been swept away from the face of the earth, by demolition: not so a live rock, elevated but little above the surface of a rocky country.

The studied pollution of the sacred sepulchre by the heathen, marked and fixed the localities of the scene; and contributed to perpetuate their memory. We learn from Jerom, in the passage given in the note,* that a statue of Jupiter was erected over the place of the Resurrection; and another of Venus on Mount Calvary. This we have additional reason to believe, because the medals of *Elia Capitolina* (the name of Jerusalem, under Hadrian) shew several figures of Jupiter, as well alone, as in conversation with other deities; and Pellerin has published, (as may be seen in Taylor's edition of Sacred Geography, plate of Jerusalem, No. 3.) a medal with the insignia of Venus, supported by a Roman ensign on each side of it. This profanation continued, till Helena the *English woman* (of whom our country may justly boast) the mother of Constantine, (emperor A. D. 306, died 337,) removed

* Ab *Hadriani* temporibus usque ad imperium *Constantini*, per annos circiter centum octoginta, in loco resurrectionis simulacrum Jovis, in crucis rupe statua ex marmore Veneris a gentibus posita colebatur, existimantibus persecutionis auctoribus, quod tollerent nobis fidem resurrectionis & crucis, si loca Sancta per idola polluissent. *Bethlehem* nunc nostrum & augustissimum orbis locum, de quo Psalmista canit, Veritas de Terra orta est, lucus inumbrabat *Thamuz*, i. e. *Adonidis*; & in specu, ubi quondam Christus parvulus vagiit, *Veneris* Amasius plangebatur. *Hieron.* Ep. xiii. ad *Paulin.* *Euseb.* de Vita *Constant.* L. 3. cap. 25.——Longum est nunc ab ascensu Domini usque ad præsentem diem per singulas ætates currere, qui Episcoporum, qui Martyrum, qui eloquentium in doctrina Ecclesiastica virorum venerint Hierosolymam, putantes se minus religionis, minus habere scientiæ, nisi in illis Christum adorassent locis, de quibus primum Evangelium de patibulo coruscaverat. *Hieron.* Ep. 17. ad *Marcell.*

this profane intruder, and caused the lately destroyed structure to be erected.

It was, no doubt, many years in building, and though it could not boast of the elegance of classic forms, yet it was in technical consideration an object of curiosity, as containing sundry instances of the passage of Grecian art toward what is commonly termed Gothic. We believe, that it contained the earliest example of *clustered pillars:* or of two pillars united into one, and performing the office of one, in supporting an entablature.

The possession of this sepulchre was long an object of contention, between the defending Christians and the assailing Saracens. With the city, it fell under the power of the Saracens, A. D. 636. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1099: but was recovered by the Mahometan, Saladine, in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217; and have held it ever since. They permit pilgrims to visit this Church and Sepulchre on paying a duty. And it is much to their honour, that they have not injured any of the objects of Christian veneration; not even the tombs of those christian heroes, whose arms were formerly dreaded by the followers of Islamism.

Notwithstanding the number of travellers who have visited the holy city, we know not that any one has given a better account of the sacred Sepulchre than our countryman Sandys; who was there in 1611. We therefore avail ourselves of his now old fashioned, but expressive, language, in the following quotation.

Out of the temple there arise two ample coupulos: that next the east (couering the east end and iles of the chancell) to be ascended by steps on the out-side: the other ouer the Church of the Sepulcher, being open in the middle. O who can without sorrow, without indignation, behold the enemies of Christ to be the Lords of his Sepulchre! who at festiuall times sit mounted vnder a Canopie, to gather mony of such as do enter: the profits arising thereof being farmed at the yearly rent of eight thousand Sultanies. Each *Franke* payes fourteen (except he be of some religious Order, who then of what sect soeuer is exempted from payments) wherein is included the impost due at the gate of the Citie: but the Christians that be subject to the *Turke*, do pay but a trifle in respect thereof. At other times the doore is sealed with the seale of the *Sanziack*, and not opened without his direction: whereat there hangs seuen cords, which by the bels that they ring, giue notice to the seuen seuerall sects of Christians (who liue within the Temple continually) of such as would speake with them; which they do through a little wicket, and thereat receiue the prouision that is brought them. Now to make the foundation euen in a place so vneuen, much of the rocke hath bin hewne away, and parts too low, supplied with mightie arches: so that those naturall formes are vtterly deformed, and too much regard hath made them lesse regardable.

The roofe of the Temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble; the out Iles gallered aboue: the vniuersall fabricke stately and sumptous.

At the first entrance of the Temple, right against the doore, in the midst of the South Ile, and leuell with the pauement, there lieth a white marble in forme of a grauesstone, enuironed with a raile of brasse about a foote high: the place (as they say) where *Ioseph* of *Aremathia*, and *Nicodemus*, annointed the body of our Sauiour with sweete ointments. This they kisse, and kneele to; rubbing thereupon their crucifixes, beades, and hand-kerchers: yea whole webbs of linnen; which they carrie into farre countries, and preserue the same for their shrouding sheets. Ouer this there hang seuen Lamps, which burne continually. Against the East end of the stone there is a little Chappell. Neare the entrance on the right hand stands the Sepulcher of *Godfrey* of *Bullein:* with a Latine Epitaph.

Hic iacet inclytus Godefridus de Buglion qui totam istam terram acquisiuit cultui Christiano, cuius anima requiescat in pace, Amen.

Here lyeth the renowned Godfrey of Bullein, who wonne all this land to the worship of Christ. Rest may his soule in peace, Amen.

On the left hand stands his brother Baldwin's.

Rex Baldwinus, Iudas alter Machabeus,
Spes patriæ, vigor Ecclesiæ, virtus vtriusque:
Quem formidabant, cui dona tributa ferebant,
Cedar, Ægypti Dan, ac homicida Damascus:
Proh dolor! in modico clauditur hoc tumulo.

King Baldwin, another Judas Maccabeus,
Hope of the State, vigour of the Church,
Power of both:
Who was dreaded, even to the conciliating him by tribute,
By Kedar, Dan of Egypt, and bloodshedding Damascus:
Ah grief, he lies enclosed within this little tomb!

The first and second Kings of *Ierusalem*. The farre end of this Chappell, called the Chappell of *St. Iohn* (and of the Annointing, by reason of the stone which it neighboreth) is confined with the foote of *Caluary*, where on the left side of the Altar there is a CLEFT IN THE ROCKE: in which, they say, that the head of *Adam* was found; as they

will haue it, there buried (others say in *Hebron)* that his bones might be sprinkled with the reall bloud of our Sauiour: which he knew should be shed in that place by a propheticall fore-knowledge. Ouer this are the Chappels of mount Caluary, ascended on the North side thereof by twenty steps; the highest hewne out of the rocke, as is a part of the passage; obscure, and extraordinary narrow. The floore of the first Chappell, is checkered with diuerse coloured marbles; not to be trod vpon by feet that are shod. At the East end vnder a large arched concaue of the wall, is the place whereon our Sauiour did suffer; which may assuredly be thought the same: and if one place be more holy then another, reputed in the world the most venerable. He is void of sense that sees, beleeues, and is not then confounded with his passions. The rocke there riseth halfe a yard higher then the pauement, leuell aboue in forme of an altar, ten foote long, and sixe foote broad; flagged with white marble; as is the arch and wall that adioyneth. In the midst is the place wherein the Crosse did stand: lined with siluer, gilt, and imbossed. This they creepe to, prostrate themselues thereon, kisse, salute; and such as vse them, sanctifie therein their beades and crucifixes. On either side there standeth a crosse: that on the right side in the place where the good theefe was crucified; and that on the left where the bad; deuided from Christ by the rent of the rocke (a figure of his spirituall separation) which cloue asunder in the houre of his passion. The insides do testifie that Art had no hand therein: each side to other being answerably rugged, and there where vnaccessable to the workman. That before spoken of, in the Chappell below is a part of this, which reacheth (as they say) to the center. This place belongeth to the *Georgians:* whose Priests are poore, and accept of almes. No other nation say Masse on that altar: ouer which there hang fortie sixe Lamps, which burne continually. On the selfe same floore, of the selfe same forme is that other Chappell belonging to the *Latines,* deuided onely by a curtaine, and entred through the former. In the midst of the pauement is a square, inchaced with stones of different colours, where Christ, as they say, was nailed vpon the Crosse. This place is too holy to be trod vpon. They weare the hard stones with their soft knees, and heate them with their feruent kisses: prostrating themselues, and tumbling vp and downe with ouer-actiue zeale. Ouer the altar which is finely set forth, three and thirtie Lamps are maintainned. These two Chappels looking into the Temple, are all that possesse the submit of the rocke: excepting that of the Immolation of *Isaack,* without, and spoken of before; and where they keepe the Altar of *Melchisedech.* Opposite to the doore of the Temple adioyning to the side of the chancell are certaine marble Sepulchers, without titles or Epitaphs. Some twenty paces directly West from mount *Caluary,* and on that side that adioyneth to the Tower, a round white marble, leuell with the pauement, retaineth the memorie (as they say) of that place, where the blessed Virgine stood, and the Disciple whom Christ loued; when from the Crosse he commended each to other: ouer which there burneth a Lampe. A litle on the right hand of this, and towards the West, you passe betweene certaine pillars into that part of the Church which is called the Temple of the Resurrection, and of the holy Sepulcher. A stately round, cloistred below, and aboue; supported with great square pillars, flagged heretofore with white marble: but now in many places depriued thereof by the sacrilegious Infidels. Much of the neather Cloisters is deuided into sundry Chappels belonging vnto seuerall nations and sects, where they exercise the rites of their seuerall religions. The first on the left hand to the *Abissens,* the next to the *Iacobites,* the third to the *Copties* (close to which, on the left side of another, there is a caue hewne out of the rocke, with a narrow entrance, the sepulcher of *Ioseph* of *Aremathia,*) the fourth to the *Georgians,* and the fifth to the *Maronites.* The Chappell of the *Armenians* possesseth a great part of the gallery aboue; and the rest lying towards the North, belongeth to the *Latins,* though not employed to religious vses. Now between the top of the vpper gallery, and extreame of the vpright wall, in seuerall concaues, are the pictures of diuers of the Saints in Mosaique worke, full faced, and vnheightned with shadows according to the *Grecian* painting; but much defaced by malice, or continuance. In the midst on the South side is the Emperor *Constantine's,* opposite to his mother's, the memorable Foundresse. This Round is couered with a Cupolo sustained with rafters of Cedar each of one peece; being open in the midst like the Pantheon at *Rome,* where at it receiueth the light that it hath, and that as much as sufficeth. Iust in the midst, and in view of heauen, stands the glorified Sepulcher, a hundred and eight feet distant from mount *Caluary;* the naturall rocke surmounting the sole of the Temple, abated by art, and hewne into the forme of a Chappell, more long then broad, and ending in a semicircle; all flagged ouer with white marble. The hinder part being something more eminent then the other, is enuironed with ten small pillars adioyning to the wall, and sustaining the Cornish. On the top (which is flat) and in the midst thereof, a litle cupolo couered with lead is erected vpon six double, but small, *Corinthian* columnes of polished Porphyre. The other part being lower then this by the height of the Cornish;

smooth aboue, and not so garnished on the sides (seruing as a lobby or portico to the former) is entred at the East end; (hauing before the doore a long pauement, erected something aboue the floore of the Church included betweene two white marble walls not past two foot high) and consisting of the selfe same rocke, doth containe therein a concaue about three yards square, the roofe hewne compasse; all flagged throughout with white marble. In the midst of the floore there is a stone about a foote high, and a foot and a halfe square; whereon, they say, that the Angell sate, who told the two *Maries* that our Sauiour was risen. But Saint *Matthew* saith, he sate vpon the great stone which he had rolled from the mouth of the Sepulcher; which, as it is said, the Empresse caused to be conueyed to the Church of Saint Sauiour, standing where once stood the pallace of *Caiphas*. Out of this a passage through the midst of the rocke, exceeding not three feet in height, and two in breadth, hauing a doore of gray stone with hinges of the same, vndeuided from the naturall, affoordeth a way to creepe through into a second concaue, about eight foote square, and as much in height, with a compast roofe of the solid rocke, but lined for the most part with white marble. On the North side there is a Tombe of the same, which possesseth one halfe of the roome; a yard in height, and made in the forme of an altar: insomuch as not aboue three can abide there at once; the place no larger then affoordeth a liberty for kneeling. It is said, that long after the Resurrection, the Tombe remained in that forme wherein it was when our Sauiour lay there: when at length by reason of the deuouter pilgrims, who continually bore away little peeces thereof (relicks whereunto they attributed miraculous effects) it was inclosed within a grate of iron. But a second inconuenience which proceeded from the tapers, haire, and other offerings throwne in by votaries, which defiled the monument, procured the pious *Helena* to inclose the same within this marble altar, which now belongeth to the *Latins:* whereon they onely say Masse, yet free for other Christians to exercise their priuate deuotions; being well set forth, and hauing on the far side an antique and excellent picture demonstrating the Resurrection. Ouer it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, which have sullied the roofe like the inside of a chimney, and yeelds vnto the roome an immoderate feruour. Thousands of Christians performe their vowes, and offer their teares here yearely, with all the expressions of sorrow, humilitie, affection, and penitence. It is a frozen zeale that will not be warmed with the sight thereof. And ô that I could retaine the effects that it wrought, with an vnfainting perseuerance!

Without, and to the West end of this Chappell, another very small one adioyneth, vsed in common by the *Ægyptians* and *Æthiopians*. Now on the left hand as you passe vnto the chappell of the Apparition, there are two round stones of white marble in the floore: that next the Sepulcher couering the place were our Sauiour, and the other where *Mary Magdalen* stood (as they say) when he appeared vnto her. On the North side, and without the limits of the Temple, stands the Chappell of the Apparition: so called (as they say) for that Christ in that place did shew himselfe to his sorrowfull mother, and comforted her, pierced with anguish for his cruell death, and ignominious sufferings."

Our readers will have observed, that the HOLY SEPULCHRE itself, has NOT been destroyed, nor even damaged, by the fire which has consumed the church. It is even probable, that most of the places considered as sacred, which were marked in the rock, have likewise escaped destruction. To this preservation, the following circumstances may have contributed. 1. The galleries round the church were built on arcades; so that each supported itself; and consequently, would fall separately: not the whole in a mass. 2. The roof being open at the top, the draught of air was likely to ensure the combustion of the rafters, first at the end adjoining this opening; whereby the burning brands would fall on the pavement, around the Holy Sepulchre, not immediately upon it. Had there been a lantern on the dome, *that* would, most likely, have fallen down on the Sepulchre, immediately below it, and must have damaged it.

We beg leave to remind our correspondents that a particular account of the present state of this religious society, would be very acceptable to us. The following is composed from the best information we have been able to collect.

Circumstances during the last century were unfavourable to the devotees enclosed in the cloisters of this establishment. In the course of that time, the number of pilgrims decreased, and the revenue was diminished in proportion. The principal European monarch who patronized this convent, was the king of Spain; [we believe Charles III.] who, sympathizing with the distresses of the monks, sent them a large quantity of dollars for the payment of their debts and imposts. He also adorned the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, (properly the Holy Sepulchre itself,) with hangings of damask, and ornaments of gold. These, are what, in our account of the conflagration, are noticed as having sustained no damage from the flames. The latter part of the eighteenth century was far enough in character and disposition from being likely to favour what bore testimony to Christiani-

ty: and, in fact, during this period, Europe added nothing to the support of the Father Guardian at Jerusalem. We cannot better describe the situation of the monks at that time, than by the following extracts from the Journal of a British officer who visited Jerusalem, October 17, 1800.

"Buonaparte threatened the monks of the Holy Sepulchre, if he came to Jerusalem, to plant the tree of liberty upon the spot where the cross stood; and to bury the first French grenadier that was killed, in the tomb of our Saviour.

"When the French invaded Egypt, the monks at Jerusalem were in great danger of being massacred by the Turkish populace, who shut them up in the buildings around the Holy Sepulchre, searched their convent for weapons, &c. But they were providentially saved by a Turkish saint, who, from an elevated place, harangued the people in their favour, and averted the sanguine intentions of the Mussulmans. They afterwards offered a considerable gratification to this saint, but he refused it." Taylor's Sacred Geography.

Sir Sidney Smith after his defence of Acre, and defeat of Buonaparte, visited Jerusalem with the British flag displayed: the first Christian ensign seen there during many centuries: and beheld by the Mahometans with sentiments, which only exploits like those of that officer could restrain.

The company attendant on this officer, being the first Europeans, who had visited this city during several years, almost all the inhabitants came out to a considerable distance to meet and salute it, with shouts and acclamations.

Our plate shews the *outer chamber* of the Sepulchre, in which a number of pilgrims are performing their devotions at Easter. The stone lying on the floor, which a pilgrim is in the act of kissing, *is said* to be that which formerly closed up the inner chamber of the sepulchre, and was removed by the angel, at our Lord's resurrection. The cieling of this chamber is adorned with three massy lamps, but of coarse materials and workmanship. It is hung with crimson. On each side of the entrance to the inner chamber stands a Jannisary, forbidding the admission of more than two persons, at a time, into that chamber. The persons in that chamber, are, an Armenian, and a Copthi priest. This apartment is hung with yellow damask, flowered; the tomb in it, being encrusted with marble, answers the purposes of an altar. Many lamps are hung over it; and lights are placed upon it. This is the spot most venerated, as having been the place where the body of our Lord was deposited.

In order to shew the inside of this apartment, to greater advantage, the designer, Mr. Mayer, has somewhat raised and enlarged the door way: as, in fact, that gentleman, though but a middle sized man, was under the necessity of stooping when he passed through it, as he repeatedly informed us.

. . . . .

Further Particulars of the Conflagration by which this venerable Fane was destroyed.

It will be recollected, that we have the notice of this event from the Latins only, and must make great allowances for the bias of their minds on this occasion. *The Franciscans had* as usual *performed the divine service for the night, before they had retired to their cells.—They clambered by a window into a Turkish house that was near, in order to give the alarm.* [We believe, that their gates of exit and entrance next the city, are locked up, every night, and the keys taken away by the Turks.] *The Catholics exerted themselves, even in the midst of the flames, to save what could be saved.—At three o'clock in the afternoon, six hours after the fire was extinguished, two columns only of the side on which is the small monastery of the Franciscans* (opposite to the Greeks) *gave way: a part of their gallery, and of the principal wall of their side, fell with it; but, it cost no life to any, though several Catholics were hurt.—The fire has damaged the door which separated the chapel from the choir of the main church; but the chapel and cells of their monastery have not suffered any injury.*—The Catholics only were allowed to perform divine service in the Holy Sepulchre, and they lay extraordinary stress on its safety.—They add, that *the chapels of Calvary, of the Crucifixion, and that of Our Lady of Sorrows, wherein the Catholics only performed the service, have suffered very little; to the great astonishment of all the world. The flames were gradually subdued, after great exertions, and ceased about nine o'clock in the morning, of October 12.*

*** The political circumstances that surround the Turkish empire, and, of course, involve the Holy City of Jerusalem and the Christian establishment of the Holy Sepulchre, are unfavourable to that freedom of intercourse which may justify our expectation of receiving further particulars from Protestants, or from some of our own countrymen. Should such communications come to our hands, we shall be happy to give them publicity. Had this event happened some centuries ago, the whole Christian world would have been emulous to repair the damage: but those were the *dark* ages; in the present *enlightened* age, to mention such a thing as contributions toward re-edification, would be to hazard our character for liberality, philosophy, and literature,—and yet, if that hazard does not deter such foreign communities as may be able to exert themselves we confess that we shall readily pardon all such Protestants as are forward on such an uncommon occasion.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Arts propose as their object the imitation of Nature: but the *mere* imitation of nature, such as she ordinarily presents herself, is not the highest dignity of art. The experiment has been tried, whether the life itself, seen through a picture frame, would equal the effect of a well-painted picture; and it has been found inferior; because, the accompaniments combined in a *good* picture, are, in fact, so many additions of power, so many heightenings of the appearance of nature. It is "nature to advantage drest;" and this is the secret of art. We must add: that art is concerned with *appearances* only; and those immobile; nature has advantages in motion, in variety, and in expression; art is confined to a moment; and whatever of superior grace or beauty, might be presented *before* or *after*, that moment, she has no power to appropriate, and to include in her representation. Yet, the fleeting graces of nature may be seized by exertions of art: and a spectator may contemplate in a picture, what he may wait many years for without being so fortunate as to behold in nature. This *fixation*, added to *combination*, is the summit of art. It is an effort of mind: and partakes of the infinity of that admirable principle from which it emanates; and which alone, is able to satisfy the demands of a competent judge of merit, whose eye is instructed to discern, not merely, what may pass as tolerable, but what deserves the character and distinction of excellence.

The major part of the assemblage of pictures, submitted to public opinion at an exhibition, has usually merit in some form, or some degree: though not many have power to transport the spectator to the scene represented, if it be a landscape; or into the company of the party, if the subject be a portrait. Yet while a few have this magical property, we are encouraged to stimulate the authors of others to the attainment of similar abilities.

There is a story of an artist who having attentively examined the horse of Marcus Aurelius, in the Capitol, at Rome, suddenly exclaimed, "well, sir! go on, then." The action of the parts, as well as the whole, reminded him so strongly of nature, that his knowledge contributed to mislead his sense of sight. In like manner, there are some portraits in the room this year, which a little indulgence of imagination would induce the spectator to address. It is related of Rembrandt, that he should sometimes station himself behind the picture of his servant maid, which he placed at a window, and amuse himself with hearing what passengers said to her. We could instance pictures of living artists, (not indeed, of their servant maids) which under favourable adaptions of circumstances, might be spoken to, as if alive. And this very Exhibition contains some, which come as near to the power of creation, as canvas and colours can pretend to do.

We must, for the sake of order, begin our remarks with that exalted and difficult department of art, History Painting.

Mr. West's "Bard" is one of the best pictures that his pencil has produced: it is strong without harshness, and vigorous without extravagance. But, as Mr. West has chosen to transcribe the verses of Gray—he should have adopted his time, his character, and his sentiment, to those verses:

"On a rock whose haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,
Rob'd in the sable garb of woe,
With haggard eyes the poet stood;
(Loose his beard, and hoary hair
Stream'd, like a meteor, to the troubled air),
And with a master's hand, and prophet's fire,
Struck the deep sorrows of his lyre."

It is well known, that the poet received the ideas which he has transferred into this stanza, from a picture of "Moses breaking the tables of the law," by Parmegiano; and the comparison of streaming hair to a meteor is unquestionably grand. Mr. W. has given the hair of his Bard's head, that kind of rising into horns, which artists have attributed to the Hebrew legislator: and an excellent head of Moses this figure presents: had the artist been more bountiful of beard (as Parmegiano has been), had it swept the whole extent of his breast, and been blown about in light and wandering pencils, it would have massed well with the parts; would have added character, dignity, and veracity. We confess also, that, in our judgement, somewhat of the English army should have appeared in sight, and within a reasonable distance; else, whatever this Bard may be, he is not the Bard of Gray. This picture is very favourable to the engraver.

The praise which we have bestowed on Mr. West's "Bard," we cannot in conscience repeat on his "Messiah," which he has professed to draw from the sixth book of the Paradise Lost. The expression of a *frowning* Omnipotence is bad: it is inconsistent with the supremacy, justly attributed to the character; and to the *impassability* which must be predicated of deity. That art exhibits deity in the human form, results entirely from our ignorance of any superior form in which that sacred nature may be invested: but the tokens of human passions are never becoming in a personification of the Supreme. They are the grosser parts of man. The angry passions are proofs of his degeneracy: they did not exist in Paradise;—the Messiah, therefore, should be free from

them. The attitude of this figure indicates a person unused to the wielding of thunders, and ignorant how to manage them: the attendant Victory is a *low* thought, when associated with so sublime a character.

WESTALL'S "Herd attacked by Lions," has merit: but it certainly has little of the air of a Greek basso relievo. The description of it as "one of the compartments of the shield of Achilles," is completely at variance with its general effect. Considered as a picture, independent of that reference, it does honour to his pencil.

COOK'S "Bill of Rights presented by the Lords and Commons of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange," has some good parts; but, it is liable to exceptions. The artist has represented the Prince of Orange as a *tall* man, whereas he was a little man; the attendants on the court, the bishops, the commons, &c. are not duly displayed; the difficulty of managing the scarlet robes, is not very happily subdued.

HOWARD'S "Christ blessing young children," shews some judicious thought: but it is far from being a plausible representation of what that occurrence really was; or of what such an occurrence might be, in an *oriental* country.

SINGLETON'S "Arabian soldier's return to his family," is liable to the same remark. If this picture were exhibited in Arabia, not one of the natives would acknowledge this Arab as a compatriot.

BROMLEY'S "Ascension" is good, so far as concerns the figures on the earth: but those rising into the heavens, are ill conceived. There is great tenderness in the expression of the evangelist, "while he yet spake—*blessing his disciples*—he was parted from them:" the idea is too good to be lost;—but it demands masterly management to do it justice.

POCOCK has placed his "Narcissus" in such a manner, that he could not possibly see himself in the water. This error is common; yet still it is an error, since the story turns on this particular. Mr. West has been sensible to this inadvertence: the "Narcissus" he exhibits, certainly does see himself: to express the intensity of his self attachment, the artist has laid him along over the water, more than attention to grace would justify. He might be no less enamoured, yet his attitude might be more easy.

HAYDON'S "Dentatus combating his own soldiers," is vigorous.

The subjects in the historical department are not numerous, this year; neither are they very superior to what we recollect of former exhibitions. The strength of the show is in portraits. We presume, that in portraiture British art may challenge comparison with that of any country: it is the taste of our nation; and, promising that it has originated in the respect due to merit, it is an honourable taste; the offspring of feeling, patriotism, and affection. There is in our practice of portraiture more ease, freedom and grace, than in that of other nations: more effect, generally; and variety, also, although we confess, that in so great numbers as are yearly produced among us there are unavoidable repetitions.

HOPPNER has, this year, shewn what he *can* do. His pictures have less of that affectation of taste, and facility, which, but too often, has given his works an air of slovenliness. His portrait of the Countess of Essex is excellent: that of his lordship is good; but the black colour of his dress rendered the management of his scarlet robes difficult: a difficulty felt by the artist. His other portraits do Mr. H. great credit.

LAWRENCE exhibits nothing this year: we regret his absence.

Sir W. BEACHY'S pictures will always be inspected with pleasure: we have liked them as well on other occasions, as on the present.

PHILLIPS'S Portrait of Sir Joseph Banks possesses great merit: it is hardly possible to conduct more skilfully the glitter which attends the mace and other accompaniments that mark the president of the Royal Society. The artist may rest his fame on this picture: though we do by no means advise him to rest his exertions:—*plus ultra*. His whole length portrait of the Prince of Wales in his robes, is not equally happy. The pomposity of the robes of the garter, which place so great a quantity of white (the linings, &c.) in the lower parts of the picture, with a heavy mass of white feathers, in the hat, require some luck, as well as skill, to ensure a happy effect.

Next to Phillips's Prince of Wales is an admirable whole length picture by OWEN, of the Dowager Lady Beaumont; on which the eye rests with perfect complacency. The parts are so happily adjusted, the tone of colours throughout is so sober and composed, that the critic admires the skill; while the no-critic admires the result. All the pictures of this artist are intended to be equally sedate, though some are, as might be expected, more fortunate than others.

Pictures of this description are likely to give equal satisfaction to their possessors; when hung in their proper lights and places, as to the public, when exhibited; they need do no more.

THOMPSON'S Portraits are good: his picture of "a distressed family soliciting charity at a dwelling once its own," has merit as a picture; but the subject is *inexpressible*: for, by what intuition can the spectator discover that this dwelling was formerly the habitation of these beggars. The dog snarling *against* them, tells to the contrary: had

he fawned on them, his recollection might have been improved into an expression; and some kind of reminiscence might have been implied:—that is now impossible.

"Portrait of Sir C. Brisbane, representing his attack on Curaçoa," by NORTHCOTE. Northcote has never seen a British sailor attack an enemy's fortification: if he had, he would have consulted nature more, and his lay figure less. This figure does not move; and the whole of the composition conveys no idea of such an attack: in fact, it is unintelligible. This artist's portrait of Capt. Seymour is greatly superior: the head is well painted.

We like SHEE this year better than heretofore.

There are works of many other artists, extremely honourable to their powers; but we must not enlarge. If we resume an idea already hinted at, and ask to how many portraits in these rooms should we address ourselves, in expectation of a reply?—We must confess, that the number is not great: there is, however, one by M. C. WYATT, in the antique academy, which, abating a little stiffness, (the fault perhaps, of the original) has so much force and truth, that at a moderate distance, it might almost justify a spectator who should attempt to parley with it.

Among the subjects of familiar life, we certainly must rank WILKIE's "Rent day" very high, for truth of character, and power of conception: it does not however shew the application of the artist to the finishing of his piece, so satisfactorily as some he has formerly exhibited. We know that we are not to look for equal finishing in all pictures from the same master: yet, we wish to caution this very promising artist, who is a young man, against any remission of his endeavours and solicitude to improve on past performances. In his "Cut-finger"—he has avoided that *blackish* tone of colouring, against which we advised him.

BIRD, of Bristol has displayed a lively fancy and vigorous expression in his "Good News;" but his tints need improvement, warmth, and mellowing. His post-boy, who is wiping his face, does not *sweat:* nor has he the bustle of haste about him.

JONES's "Blacksmith's Shop" is a masterly performance: the lights and tones of colour are good.

WOODFORDE's "Henry and Emma" has merit; but it is impossible to trace in Henry any resemblance to "a banished man." That Emma should discover the imposition of his pretences, does no great honour to her sagacity. This picture is neat, and pleasing, and pretty, like Prior's enlargement and renovation of the ancient ballad; yet the ancient ballad more effectually touches the heart, than all the laboured periods presented by the later Muse.

M. de LOUTHERBOURG's landscapes contribute essentially to the variety of the present exhibition; his "Water Spout in the mountains of Switzerland" is a truly distressing picture, and one of this artist's very best: It is expressive throughout: the eye and the imagination of the beholder, is not distracted by a multiplicity of parts, or incidents; they are few, simple, easy of comprehension, and terrific. We could almost wish M. de L. would adapt figures of another description, and convert this composition into a "Deluge." There is a "Deluge" in this exhibition; but the artist has thought proper to introduce bodies floating down a stream, on an elevation, and under circumstances, where no stream of sufficient power could be formed. The thought is false, as it is applied; and injures the expression of the rest of the composition.

M. de L.'s "Land Storm, with an overturned waggon," is a powerful picture: his "Morning" has failed in the sky, the clearness which he has endeavoured to express, seems to want a certain tenderness, associated with humidity.

His "Evening, after rain;" gives the idea of great plenty of iron stone to be found on digging. The artist is fond of this ochreous colour, thinking it *warm*; but, at the same time, it contributes to a *manner*: and a *manner* is unquestionably a defect.

TURNER's "Spithead: boat's crew recovering an anchor," is a valuable production. A degree of confusion produced by the position of two vessels, near each other, might have been avoided; the circumstance, certainly, does occur, but it should have been managed, with more address. The water in Mr. T.'s first "View of Tabley," is darker than the clouds which appear to be the cause of its darkness: therefore, unless there be some other cause, as shoal water, or, &c. to produce this accident, it is a deviation from nature.

ARNALD's "Boat's crew, with passengers escaping from a wreck," is well executed: yet if the *wreck* had been made more of, it would better have satisfied the eye not nautically learned: the floating of a *part* of a mast, of the tops, or of any other essential member of a vessel, is no doubt sufficient indication to a seaman of what has happened, but not, we incline to think, to a general spectator.

FREARSON's "Grotto of the nymph Egeria, near Rome; with modern Romans in procession on May day, honouring the memory of the goddess with recitation, music, and dancing," is an interesting subject. It reminds us of the many instances in which *ancient* customs are perpetuated; notwithstanding modern and Christian considerations to the contrary. This example adds to the propriety of remarks, inserted, Panorama, Vol.

IV p. 137. There are many such in Italy; notwithstanding the authority of St. Peter's successor.

We must beg MR. DANIEL'S pardon, if we attribute a kind of stiffness, as well as defective finishing to his two Indian views; that of the Banian tree especially. His touch does not appear in these instances to be so spirited as usual.

CALLCOTT'S pictures are pleasing.

We have marked various other performances as *good*. Not one of the views of the conflagration of Drury-lane theatre satisfies us, who saw it: the phenomena have not been well understood or *seized*, by the artists. Where is the successor to Wright of Derby?

The contents of the lower room are architectural drawings, models and sculptures, as usual. They afford little for remark. The basso relievo by DEVAERE representing "the death of Gen. McPherson," possesses considerable novelty and expression. It pourtrays in a lively manner the horrors of shipwreck: yet we think the attitude of Gen. Mc Pherson, washed overboard, is not very probable; and that the composition might have been enriched by attendant figures; unless the fact was, that only two or three were on board at the time. We approve of such historical records to after ages, in monumental sculpture: hereby it becomes instructive as well as commemorative.

FLAXMAN'S "Deliver us from evil:" errs from a contrary cause. His composition would have been considerably improved by the omission of the upper of his two evil angels: at present, this dæmon attracts the eye from the principal personage. Mr. F. knows sufficiently well that the true rendering of the Greek is "deliver us from the evil one."

But a much worse blunder, which indeed has excited our astonishment, in a man of learning, and a Christian, is the companion sculpture, "Thine is the kingdom." This sentence, as is notorious, is part of the doxology of the Lord's prayer, ascribing the kingdom to the Deity: it is, therefore, extremely improper to ascribe the kingdom to a human person, though conducted into glory by angels. The sentiment is contrary to the sense of the text quoted, to propriety, and to orthodoxy; it is, in short, a gross perversion of the passage.

Of BACON'S "Mary at the feet of Christ, a monument in memory of the late Lady Kenyon," it may be remarked that Mary is the principal, and the most graceful figure: the figure of Christ wants dignity. But the thought of such a subject for a monument is pleasing.

CHANTREY'S Busts of the Admirals, are esteemed as being good likenesses. They will form very proper decorations for our naval institutions. The artist has had, we presume, some trouble in composing these models from pictures.

Whatever we may think of the merit of Mr. ELME'S design for the improvement of Westminster, by building triumphal arches, as entrances to the park, we object to their adoption; as they would impede the free circulation of air, so necessary to a great city, if they were large; and if they were small, they would have no effect, adequate to one half of the expence they would occasion. Buildings *across* a street, differ essentially from the same placed *along* a street.

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SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS: AT SPRING GARDENS.

This society continues to gratify the public, by exhibiting drawings and pictures of pleasing subjects, and considerable merit. We do, indeed, regret the absence of our late friend SHELLEY, whose bold attempts in miniature, whose taste, and execution, were of the highest interest. It would have given us great pleasure, to have had occasion of pointing out his successor.

A very pleasing circumstance attending this collection is, the number of British views it contains. Our island abounds with remarkable places; but the expence and inconveniences of oil paintings deprive the curious of the enjoyment arising from contemplating them. Drawings overcome this difficulty.

A great part of the amusement, this year, is derived from the landscapes of MR. NICHOLSON: some of his subjects are from Yorkshire, others from Somersetshire, others from Wales. They have, usually, the merit attending a knowledge of the effect of light and shade: as to fidelity of colouring, we must take that on the credit of the artist. MR. VARLEY, MR. GLOVER, MR. WILD, MR. PAYNE and others, display much interest and industry. We presume from the great proportion of articles marked "sold," that the members of this society, in general, find a good account in the attractions they present to the public.

In the department of figures, and of subjects of which they form the chief part of the composition, MR. HEAPHY maintains his distinction. His pieces are finished, and expressive. His "Fish Market" is well conducted; and the fish are admirable. We have, however, to object, the want of dignity and grace in his principal figure; that of the young lady cheapening fish. She is not so attractive, as she should have been: she is not genteel enough to contrast effectually with the characters around her. The fisherman, and the fishwoman are superior; and indeed leave nothing to be desired by the eye. We are afraid, from this artist's "Gamblers," the characters of which, though correct, are *low*, that Mr. H. has

suffered his fancy to dwell too forcibly on undignified objects. Labours such as his are thrown away, unless the composition be of some respectability as well as interest.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to Mr. RIGAUD's conceptions of classic subjects; among which we must include his "Telemachus discovering the priest of Apollo," Book II. As the scene of this story is Egypt, the architecture of the temple should have been Egyptian; also the dresses of the figures, with all the accompaniments. The forms of these, are now so well known, and are so distinct from those of Greece, that the failure of an artist in the costume cannot escape detection.

We can only repeat our commendations of this exhibition in general; and must hint at that of another society of the same nature and description, which we are sorry to see separated.

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ASSOCIATED ARTISTS, IN WATER COLOURS, BOND STREET.

There are very fine landscapes in this exhibition by Messrs. Sass, Baynes, Powell, Smith, Dewint, Pearson, and others: We are particularly obliged to Mr. Walker who has presented several interesting views and incidents of his journey into Greece, Albania, &c. His view in Zante, Albanian women, &c. are interesting: so are the Chinese, and Indian delineations of Mr. Westall. Owen's sea-pieces have great merit. Nothing can exceed the finishing and spirit of Mrs. Holmes's drawing of "Mischievous boys taking a Swan's Egg"—the expression and management of this piece is complete: the same artist has others of great merit. Mrs. Green has miniatures deserving of attention.

CHURCH PSALMODY.

Extract from A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the Primary Visitation of that Diocese, in the Year 1790.—By Beilby, late Lord Bishop of London.

——There is a point, to which I would beg leave to call your serious attention, and that is the improvement of our parochial psalmody. This most pleasing and affecting part of divine service is now (through a large part of the kingdom at least) rendered almost totally useless to the church of England, where on the contrary one should expect to find it in its highest state of perfection. But from this it is at a great distance indeed. In country parishes it is generally engrossed by a select band of singers, who have been taught by some itinerant master to sing in the worst manner, a most wretched set of psalm tunes, in three or four parts, so complex, so difficult, and so totally void of all true harmony that it is altogether impossible for any of the congregation to take a part with them, who therefore sit absorbed in silent admiration, or total inattention, without considering themselves as in any degree concerned in what is going forwards. In London, and a part of Westminster, this business is in a great measure confined to the charity children, who, though they exert their little abilities to sing their Maker's praises in the best manner they can, yet for want of right instruction to modulate their voices properly, almost constantly strain them to so a high a pitch as to disgust and offend the ear, and repel instead of raising the devout affections of the hearers. And it is generally a contest between them and the organ which shall be the loudest, and give most pain to the ear.

By this means the chief end and design of psalm-singing is completely defeated; for whatever may have been advanced to the contrary, it is most certain that parochial psalmody was originally intended to be *a part of divine worship*, an offering of praise, adoration, and thanksgiving to the Almighty, in which of course the whole congregation, as being all equally interested, were to take an equal share. And when this is done with propriety and judgment, it has a most noble and edifying effect; and (as a very good judge of musical composition has well expressed it) "forms one of the grandest scenes of unaffected piety that human nature can afford."*

It would therefore add greatly to the solemnity and dignity and beauty of our public worship if this part of it were restored to its ancient purity and simplicity, and general congregational psalmody universally revived. For this purpose in the London churches it would be extremely useful to select a few of the charity-children, who have the best voices, and the best ear for music, from the rest, and have them taught to sing well and in their natural tone. And directions should be given to the organist not to drown and overpower the singers by the unremitted loudness and violent intonations of the full organ, but merely to conduct and regulate and sustain their voices in a low and soft accompaniment on what is called the choir organ. This would render the psalm-singing so pleasing and melodious that the greater part of the congregation would soon be tempted, and by these helps would be enabled, to join it.

In country parishes, where there are in general neither charity-children nor organs, it may be more difficult perhaps to restore the psalmody to its primitive state, and banish the corruptions of it introduced by the select village choir. Yet the obstacles are by no

* Dr. Brown's Dissertation on Poetry and Music.

means insuperable. By a little management the singers may be prevailed on to admit some of the plain psalm tunes, and more may gradually find their way into the church, in which the congregation, when familiarized to them, will soon become perfect, and prefer them to any other. This will be greatly aided by training up some of the most promising children of the parish in the constant practice of plain psalmody, till by degrees a large part of the congregation have been thus instructed from their youth, and a select band will be no longer necessary. This, I know, has been already done in several parishes with great success, especially in those where Sunday-schools have been established; in which it is often a part, and a most useful part of their education to exercise and improve the scholars in psalm-singing, with which they are in general much delighted, and in more respects than one greatly benefited. By these means a considerable choir of well taught young people may in a few years be formed in every church, who will serve as guides and instructors to the rest of the congregation; and when it is considered that there are now near three hundred thousand Sunday scholars in various parts of the kingdom, if one third of them can be taught to perform the best psalm tunes tolerably well, these useful institutions will contribute no less to the improvement of our parochial psalmody, than to the reformation of the lower orders of the people.

To render this a still more rational and edifying part of our public worship, a selection should be made (or some of those already made should be adopted) of proper portions of the psalms from the new version, which should be adapted to some of the plainest, simplest, and easiest of our most ancient and popular melodies. By the frequent repetition of these, and the expedients above mentioned, and many others that will naturally suggest themselves to men of judgment, zeal, and piety, there can be no doubt but that this part of divine service would quickly recover its ancient sweetness and solemnity, and become a most delightful and most interesting exercise of piety. Many of those who separate from our communion understand perfectly well the use and force of this commanding instrument of devotion, and apply it with success. With the same attention, and with perhaps still more skilful management, its success in our own churches would be still greater: and the effects of it in various points of view would be much more important than many are perhaps aware of. It would operate as a very powerful attraction to your people; it would render your congregations more numerous and more constant, it would enliven and animate their devotion, it would add one charm more to our excellent form of worship, and whenever you had occasion to solicit the benevolence of your parishioners for your charity-schools, you would have no need to call in the aid of any other musical performers; for there is no other kind of musical composition so well calculated to touch and affect the heart, and melt it into tenderness, kindness, and compassion towards the whole human race, as well-constructed and well-regulated psalmody.*

At a time then when every other species of music is cultivated with uncommon ardour, and is become the prevailing taste and passion of the age, let some share of our attention be bestowed on our parochial psalmody; which, though of a humbler and more sober cast than the generality of our musical performances, yet from its connection with religion, from its forming an ancient and essential part of our public service, from its known and powerful influence on the minds and morals of the great mass of the people, is of more *real* and *national* and *practical* importance, than even those sublime and elaborate compositions of our great masters which are so generally and so justly admired.

And there is one circumstance which ought for ever to recommend and endear it to this protestant country; which is, that it was in the highest estimation with those most illustrious of men, the first Reformers, both at home and abroad; that it was more particularly one of the principal instruments of the rapid progress of the reformation in this kingdom; and that it gave consolation and support to confessors and martyrs in that glorious cause, under the severest persecutions, and even in the midst of flames and tortures.†

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* Whoever wishes for further information on this subject will receive great satisfaction from two very sensible little tracts lately published, one by Dr. Vincent, called Considerations on Parochial Music, the other by Mr. Wharton,—An Essay on Psalmody.

† It will not, I hope, be inferred from any thing here said, that I am an enemy to choral and cathedral music. On the contrary, in its proper place (that is, in cathedrals, royal chapels, &c.) I am a zealous admirer of it. But I have no hesitation in saying, that it would be highly improper to introduce it into parish churches, and to substitute it in the room of the plain, natural, soothing melody of our best old psalm tunes, which speaks more forcibly to the hearts, and gives more warmth to the devotions of a christian congregation than all the ingenious and learned contrivances of complex counterpoint.

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*** We have been favoured with several unpublished Discourses of the late pious and worthy prelate, from which we intend to offer selections as circumstances may admit.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IV.—*Militia Enlistment Bill—Irish Bank Notes—Duke of York—Convention of Cintra—Irish Supplies—Letter of Duke of York to Speaker—East India Affairs—Irish Distillation—Cotton—Campaign in Spain.*

House of Lords, Feb. 20. The Earl of Liverpool moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Militia Enlistment Bill: he said, it was unnecessary for him to take up much of the time of the House on this subject. The principle had been fully discussed in the last session. Whatever difference of opinion might prevail respecting past events, on one point all agreed,—that it would be necessary to keep up a large efficient force. The regular army at this moment consisted of upwards of 210,000 infantry and 27,000 cavalry. The infantry was disposed in 126 first battalions, averaging 902 men each; and 56 second battalions, averaging about 400 men each. The object of the Bill was to render these second battalions complete, by allowing a certain proportion of the Militia to enlist into the regular Army. This measure was resorted to in the last Session, and had been found most effectual.

Lord Sidmouth briefly reviewed the effects of this mode of recruiting the army, since it was first adopted in 1799. He had many objections to the measure. It provided for the augmentation of the disposeable force at the expence of the Militia. He could not approve of the practice of enlisting men for one species of service, and afterwards seducing them into another. He regretted that Ministers had not availed themselves of the popular enthusiasm in favour of Spain, to procure recruits for the army.

Feb. 21. The Malt and Pension Duty Bills, and the Exchequer Bills' Loan Bills read a third time, and passed.

The Lords in a Committee on the Militia Enlistment Bill, Lord Walsingham in the Chair, the different clauses and provisions of the Bill, with a few amendments proposed by the Noble Secretary of State, which produced no discussion, were agreed to.

Feb. 22. The Royal Assent given, by Commission, to the 10,000,000 Exchequer Bills' bill, to 1,500,000 Exchequer Bills' bill, and to the Malt-Duty bill.

Feb. 23. Lord Buckinghamshire moved for Copies of all Letters sent by the Portuguese Generals, and by the Juntas of Oporto and Algarve, for military supplies; also, for an account of the supplies actually sent.

Lord Liverpool submitted, that there were only two letters received on the subject of the Portuguese requisitions, one from Oporto, and the other from Algarve. All the other communications were verbally made to our officers.

Militia Enlistment Bill read a third time, and passed.

Feb. 24. Irish Enlistment Bill brought from the Commons; read a first time.

House of Commons, Feb. 20. A Report presented from the Commissioners appointed to inquire respecting Offices and Fees in the House of Commons.

Mr. W. W. Pole presented copies of the Correspondence between the Board of Admiralty and Admiral Cotton, respecting the Russian Fleet taken in the Tagus. It appeared, that on the Russian vessels coming into port, they had their colours flying; a message was sent from the Port Admiral, desiring that they should be struck. This was declined by the Russian Admiral; and some confusion was likely to ensue. However, a message was at length sent to the Russian Admiral, informing him, that if his colours were not hauled down by sun-set, he should not be allowed to hoist them again.

Mr. Foster stated, that the laws respecting Irish Bank-notes had not been found efficicient in Ireland. It was, therefore, his object to adopt in that country the same regulations tions as are in force in England, and to render forgery, which was now only a misdemeanour in Ireland, a capital offence.

Mr. Whitbread objected to the increase of capital punishments.

The Secretary at War regretted that the Estimates which he had laid before the House on Friday se'nnight, had not been printed, and ready for delivery to members until late this afternoon, owing to the Printer being occupied with the evidence on the inquiry now pending. As there had not been time to examine the whole of the Estimates, he should move this evening merely for the ordinary establishment; which differed from that voted last year, not more than 200,000*l.* Some increase of expenditure would appear in the estimates, for articles which were necessary:—not from any actual exceeding, but in compliance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that every charge which could be ascertained for the public service, should, as far as was practicable, be stated in the Estimates. He concluded by moving a force of 133,922 effective men for the service of Great Britain and Ireland in the current year.

Mr. Wardle's Charges against the Duke of York resumed. The Chairman stated, that he had received a letter from General Clavering, desiring to explain a part of his evidence.

The Clerks of the Bank, &c. being about to be called in to verify the Duke of York's hand writing in the *short note*, this mode of evidence was objected to by Mr. Whitbread,

as what would not be admitted in the Law Courts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought such evidence admissable on a disputed point: it had been allowed by some judges. All these Gentlemen had been enjoined for the Speaker not to mention their opinion, till examined.—After discussion by other Gentlemen; the witnesses admitted. Mr. Johnson, Inspector of Franks in the Post-office for six years, thought it *was* the Duke of York's writing:—Mr. Serle, Deputy-Inspector of Franks, thought it *was:* Mr. Nisbett, Clerk of the Letters of Attorney at the Bank, thought it *was not:* Mr. Blackford, Inspector of Powers of Attorney, thought it *was*; Mr. Bliss, Inspector of forged notes for fifteen years, thought it *was*.

General Clavering examined: endeavoured to explain his former *understanding* of the questions to which he had answered: admitted that he *understood* that favours might be obtained by Mrs. Clarke, that could not regularly be obtained from the War-Office: had applied for such favours; yet did not believe that she had any influence: supposed she obtained information from the Commander-in-Chief: denied applying to Mrs. Clarke for promotion.—Conversation on the propriety of committing this Gentleman. Postponed.

Mr. Greenwood corrected his statement as to the unfavourable reports on Mr. Elderton's character: they came *after* his appointment.

Colonel Gordon admitted that it was not in the regular course for a promotion to be sanctioned on Friday, and gazetted on Saturday.

Mr. Adam had employed Mr. Lowten, who employed Mr. Wilkinson, to make enquiries concerning Mrs. Clarke's proceedings, and to draw up a Report for the purpose of convincing the Duke of York. Stated the particulars of his information from Colonel Hamilton, concerning the note in Captain Sandon's possession. Had seen the Duke on the occasion, who expressed the utmost astonishment, and said he never could have written such a letter. Had informed several Members of the circumstance. The Duke said, he did not think he had ever written to Mrs. Clarke on military subjects; if he had, it was very rarely, and merely in answers to questions put by her.

Mrs. Clarke being indisposed, Dr. Metcalf appeared at the bar, and stated that fact: she might appear in a day or two.—Evidence by Mr. Parker, a pawnbroker, that he had discounted bills for Mrs. Clarke, and had had her diamonds in pledge: received drafts for the amount from the Duke of York.

Feb. 21. Mr. Bankes reported from the Committee for inquiring into the mode of conferring Cadetships, &c. for India, that John Annesley Shee had been guilty of gross prevarication; and moved that he be taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms. Agreed.

The Eighth Report of the Commissioners for ascertaining the expences of Auditing Public Accounts in Ireland, presented; ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foster's Bill for more effectually preventing Forgeries on the Bank of Ireland, read a first time.

Irish Militia transfer Bill read a third time, and passed.

Lord Henry Petty rose, on the subject of the Convention of Cintra, to call the attention of the House to review an important public transaction; a subject which, said he, in my opinion, above all others, demands Parliamentary inquiry. With every respect for the particular characters and talents of the honourable persons who composed the late Court of Inquiry, I must contend that there never was a tribunal more incompetent to the ends of public justice, or more irreconcilable with the laws and usages of our Constitution. Lord Woodhouselee, on the subject of Courts of Inquiry, asserted that although there is in his Majesty a power to convene such Courts of Advice, yet that their decisions have no binding effects on the party accused; nor can persons be compelled to obey them. In this opinion Mr. McArthur and Mr. Adey, two gentlemen who have also written on this subject, concur. There is in our history a memorable instance, in which reference to such Courts was pregnant with evils; yet will it be believed, that this very instance, in its operation so mischievous, was the very identical precedent on which the servants of the Crown recommended to their Sovereign the formation of the late Court of Inquiry? The case is that of Sir John Mordaunt; whose conduct was first submitted to a Court of Inquiry, which sent him to a Court Martial, where he was acquitted, the only evidence against him being his own answers tending to criminate himself. The Inquiry it is true, has declared that no farther *Military* proceeding is necessary. But it will be for the House seriously to consider, whether it will suffer such a principal object of public anxiety to pass without examination; whether it will not seek for those causes which have converted valour and victory into disappointment and disgrace. In May last this country received intimation, that insurrections, hostile to France, had broken out, both in Madrid and in the Northern Provinces of Spain. At that time, an expedition was collected in Ireland, under an able and gallant officer, destined for a distant object. There was also a considerable military force in the Mediterranean, under the command of Gen. Spencer, originally sent out to take possession of Ceuta; but that attack was found impracticable. A short time afterwards, a third army was sent on a voyage of

discovery to look for an expedition in the Baltic. Thus, by the course of unexpected events, his Majesty's Government, at the moment when called upon by circumstances, for co-operation with Spain, had in actual readiness three distinct masses of disposable force. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) was actually rich in his failures. Every distinct portion of our military power was perfectly disposable. It was at last determined to send a large force to co-operate with the Spanish people, and the gallant General opposite, Sir Arthur Wellesley, was selected to the command. There is no reason to dispute the propriety of his appointment; but there is, in my mind, the strongest claims on this House to examine the grounds which led to the destination of that force;—which proved to be Portugal There was nothing in the possession of that country; nothing in the possession of the capital of Portugal; nothing of interest for our faithful ally the Infanta of Portugal, to recommend that destination. We now see the expediency of conquering Portugal independent of Spain; and we have been taught, that it is not on the Tagus that Buonaparte was to be restrained. He looks with utter contempt at Portugal, while he presses without cessation upon the provinces of Spain. Do I say, however, that there were no objects in Portugal which claimed our attention? By no means. There was in that country a French army, and in its port a Russian fleet. Admiral Cotton is represented to have stated, that there were only 4000 men, to defend Lisbon: how could Ministers have attended to such a representation? They knew the force which Junot took into Portugal: how could they possibly account for the reduction of that force from 20,000 to 4000 men? Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed with only 300 cavalry, 200 of which only were mounted, and this too at a moment when the most pressing requests were making from Spain for that particular description of force. The whole amount of cavalry sent with Sir John Moore did not exceed 700; and no more than 1500 altogether were sent, including those under General Stuart, which sailed Aug. 9. That the equipment of the expedition was materially defective, we have the representation of Sir Arthur Wellesley, with regard to the Artillery. The horses employed on that service are described by Col. Rhodes to have been for the most part sick, lame, blind and cast of. Sir A. Wellesley sailed with 10,000 men July 12, as Commander-in-Chief, with a promise of considerable reinforcements; yet, but three days afterwards, it was determined to supersede this Officer. Not only that—but six General Officers, superior to him in rank, were also to be sent out with his successor. Even General Dalrymple, was only appointed to command the army "for the present." —Sir Arthur Wellesley stated, that he could not find in Portugal a sufficient quantity of either bread or cattle. But, was it not known that that country could not feed itself? that it never did raise provisions for its own use for more than seven months in the year? How could such a country be relied upon for the provisioning of a Foreign Army? Sir Arthur landed at Mondego Bay, between Aug. 1 and 10. That gallant General immediately determined on a bold system of operations; gained the battle of Roleia—and after this success, received intelligence of his being superseded, by Sir Harry Burrard. Sir Harry Burrard's reign, however, was but short; for, on the 22d, another Commander-in-Chief appeared. The north wind brought Sir Harry Burrard—the south Sir Hew Dalrymple; and scarcely had Sir Harry's sun risen, when it set for ever. It is but justice to call the attention of the House and the Public to the very peculiar situation in which Sir Hew Dalrymple was placed. He had just taken the command of an army which he had never before seen; and landed in a country with which he was not acquainted. He was committed to a system of operations on which he had never been consulted. He was to rely on information, of which he could be no judge. By the efficiency of the Noble Lord's provisions a French beaten army of about 20,000 men was, as Admiral Cotton observed, not only allowed to escape, but honourably carried away, while 30,000 English troops were in the field. If it be clear that such a Convention arose out of the inadequacy with which the expedition was equipped, and the want of proper arrangement, of that degree of information which ought to have been possessed—ought we not to pronounce censure upon the Ministers to whom those defects must be attributed? Under the existing circumstances of Europe, it was of the last consequence to take such measures respecting his fleet, as should convince the Emperor of Russia of the danger to be apprehended from waging war against the Naval superiority of Great Britain. But how stood Admiral Cotton with respect to this fleet? Not a line did he receive from the Admiralty until the signature of the Convention, Sept. 3, notwithstanding the change of circumstances —the rebellions in Spain and Portugal. The Admiral then, not having received instruction what course to pursue, was not to be condemned if he introduced a new principle in our Naval practice. The situation of Junot fully appears from his own intercepted letter, dated June 7, addressed to the Duke of Berg. Junot states that he is so hampered and alarmed by the apprehension of insurrections among the Portuguese, and by the presence of the British fleet off the Tagus, that he could

not afford to send him even a single man. If the fortunes of our country are falling, let us endeavour to fix on the cause. If valour and victory only lead to misfortune and disgrace, let us point out to whom the language of humiliation ought to belong. If the glory of armies be rendered unavailing by the weakness of our councils; if valour in the field be defeated by incapacity in the cabinet, let us at least discriminate the guilty.

With this view I shall propose, with deference to the House, the adoption of resolutions, importing, that the Convention of Cintra, and also that entered into by Admiral Cotton, had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country,—and this resolution the noble Lord announced his intention to follow up with another, "that these events were to be attributed to the misconduct of his Majesty's ministers."

Lord Castlereagh thanked the noble Lord for the distinct, clear, and peremptory manner in which he had brought this question forward, which if ministers could not meet, they did not merit the confidence of parliament or the country. He thought, however, the noble Lord had gone a little too far in saying, that all our exertions had failed, that all the swords of our gallant countrymen had been drawn in vain. This was a cruel retribution to make to all those who had bled for us. We no doubt had 5000 men under Gen. Spencer, at Gibraltar: about 10,000 men at Cork; and about 9000 men in the Baltic, under General Moore; but there was no chance in the world of these corps being so situated as to meet together, far less that their joining in the same expedition should be calculated on as at all probable. They would, at all events, however, have amounted only to 25,000: and was this an army competent, as the noble Lord would suppose, to seize on the Pyrenees, to which, instead of *one* pass there were *forty-three*; and where, instead of an army of 25,000 men, we would have to contend with a French force of 100,000 men in Spain, and upwards of 400,000 men in France? The instructions to Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Spencer were discretionary. The noble Lord complained, that no communication had at this time been made to Sir Hew Dalrymple. He was not then Commander-in-chief, nor in any way concerned. General directions were given to the officers employed, to proceed, according to the information they might receive; but, when certain information was obtained, they were peremptorily ordered off the Tagus. The question had been greatly narrowed from what it was originally. First, the whole failure was imputed to ministers. They had sent out an expedition totally destitute of every thing: of ammunition, of artillery, of provisions, of tents; of every thing, in short, it was destitute. Now the deficiency of artillery horses, and the situation of Portugal with respect to the supplies relied on from it by government, were principally insisted on. He wished to know if he ought to construe the silence of the noble Lord into an acquittal on those other points? There was a wonderful difference between a regiment's landing, and its being ready to proceed on its march. Every expedition which sailed from this country carried with it provisions for three months, independently of what the transports carry, which contain about eight weeks' provisions farther, being in the whole about five months' provisions. So that it was not want of provisions, but the difficulty of removing them, to which reference was made. There were vast quantities of horses, mules, &c. absolutely inseparable from the very military existence of an army; and without which it could hardly live two days. In an Austrian army, of 30,000 men, probably 15,000 horses, and other beasts of burden, might be wanted. Therefore, it was not surprising, that for assistance of this kind, they should depend on the country; and it was also necessary they should land at a distance from the enemy, till they had created the means of moving. Instead of 300, there were 678 artillery horses. For *his countrymen* (the horses from Ireland) he must be allowed to say a few words. They did not shew themselves to be so bad as the noble Lord represented them in the battle of Vimiera. They were very much admired by the French. There were 1000 artillery-horses in the army, in the whole; more than—in that country—could have been desired. Often, when we went to war in insular situations, we had no artillery-horses. In Egypt we had about 150. The same was the case when Sir Ralph Abercrombie was in Holland. On the whole march only 33 of them had fallen, twelve or thirteen of them being killed. As to the want of cavalry, was it contended that they could have been sent sooner? or that Sir Arthur Wellesley should have been kept back till they could be sent? In the whole they would have amounted to 1500 rank and file; the enemy never exceeded 14 or 1500. Two other charges were not gone into: first, that there was no heavy artillery; secondly, no artillery travelling-carriages. But, while heavy artillery could, with the greatest facility, be got from the ships, the roads were so extremely bad, that no travelling carriage could pass. He thought it was hardly possible, that in any extensive military operations the chief command should not change hands. In the Low Countries, it happened that, on one occasion, within the period of forty-eight hours, no fewer than four such changes took place. Sir H. Dalrymple had acted in the

most delicate matters, with respect to Spain, with a strength of mind and acuteness of judgment which had inspired his Majesty's servants with the greatest confidence in him. Was it nothing, in a short campaign of three weeks, to have taken possession of a country of great strength; to have defeated an army of 25,000 men; to have liberated a whole country from the grasp of our enemy, and to have restored it again to its own people? The Admiralty thought the conduct of Adm. Sir C. Cotton proper; but judged it necessary, generally, to set their faces against the principle of the conditional surrender of ships. He did not as yet despair of advantageous results in the Peninsula. He hoped that Government would be thought hitherto to have done its duty. He would, therefore, move the previous question.

General Tarleton observed, that the noble Lord (Lord H. Petty) had delivered one of the clearest, most comprehensive, and most convincing speeches that had ever been pronounced. The noble Lord opposite (Castlereagh), asked, whether it was possible for an army to move immediately on its landing? He answered yes. When Sir William Howe was sent to New York, he landed with his cavalry and artillery, after having been a long time at sea, and moved forward the same day, and shortly afterwards came into action. What was the situation of the armies previous to the Convention? The French must have been dispirited, and the situation in which they were placed was extremely critical and hazardous. Lisbon and the country were friendly to us, and hostile to the enemy. It was said that the Russians might act against us. But the British fleet might act also. He totally disagreed with the Court of Inquiry as to the opinion that the French could pass the Tagus, and occupy Elvas. The Tagus was one of the most rapid rivers in the world, and four miles broad at Lisbon.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then rose.—[We have given this officer's history of his conduct in Panorama, Vol. V. p. 985. It contains some of the same points as his speech; which, therefore, we have much contracted]—He had given it as his opinion, and it was still his opinion, that the operations in favour of Spain could only be carried on with any chance of success, in conjunction with, and by the consent of, the people; therefore it was necessary to come to a right understanding with the Juntas before commencing. The Juntas of Gallicia and Asturias, when he arrived at Corunna, had heard of the defeat of their army at Rio Seco; and he thought it his duty to offer to land his troops and to assist Gen. Blake in covering the seat of their government. They said they did not want men; but that the best service which could be done to them and their cause, would be to expel the French from Portugal: that the British army might be a link between the northern and southern armies of Spain. Although threatened by the enemy from two points, after the defeat at Rio Seco, they sent 2000 men to Portugal to assist his operations.

When ministers received intelligence from Adm. Cotton that there were only 4000 French in Lisbon, *the rest having proceeded to Spain*, it could scarcely be alleged as a charge against them, that they acted on the information of one who had been eight months on the station, and might be supposed to have the best means of ascertaining the real situation of the enemy: and when the equipment of his army was considered with a view to an attack on the Tagus, under this information, it might be regarded as amply sufficient.

The Hon. Gen. who spoke last had said that he (Sir A. W.) had been hurried forward by an honourable ambition. But under all circumstances, he asked, whether the Hon. Gen. himself would have hesitated, had he been in his situation? He assured the Hon. Gen. that he would much rather follow his example in the field, than his advice in the Senate. He had reason to expect reinforcements under General Acton, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir John Moore. But, he did not intend to have employed the corps, under General Acton, in the field; but in besieging Peniche. When Sir H. Burrard arrived he had no longer the command, but recommended, that Sir John Moore should advance upon Santarem, to intercept the enemy. He thought the French would endeavour to cross the Tagus. That plan was feasible, not only in his opinion, but in the opinion of all the General Officers who had given evidence at the Court of Inquiry.

He never expected to be continued in the command, after large reinforcements had arrived, to the exclusion of many valuable officers. At the same time, he did not think that the command ought to be changed in the middle of expeditions. His opinion was, that if the enemy had been followed closely after their defeat at Vimiera, they would not have been able to cross the Tagus. The disorderly retreat of the enemy on the 21st was the ground of his opinion, that they ought to have been hard pushed; and if they had been followed up, he was satisfied, that there would have been no reason for concluding the Convention. Now, as to this Convention, it was rather hard to charge it on government, when, if a certain plan of operations had been followed, the reason for it would not have existed.

As to the letter understood to be sent by his noble friend, desiring his superior officers to consult him particularly, had he been

aware of the existence of such a document, he would have felt his situation very uncomfortable. But he might say, that from the first hour these officers landed, he knew that he was not in possession of their confidence. He however, had done every thing he could to forward their objects, though he differed from them in opinion. This was what he considered as the great distinction between military and civil inferior situations. This was the principle on which he had always acted, and on which he ever would act.

Mr. Windham said, that every Gentleman in the House could have felt but one impression, in consequence of the clear, plain, and manly statement made by the Hon. Gen. who had just sat down. It did appear, that if there had been a sufficient force of cavalry, the Convention would never have been necessary. Now it was the duty of ministers to have sent a sufficient force; and therefore the want of cavalry was the link which connected ministers with the Convention of Cintra. But if this Convention was the result of so brilliant an achievement as the victory that preceded it, what, he would be glad to know, might have been expected, if, instead of a victory, our arms had experienced a reverse? Would the noble Lord seriously say, that if there had been a sufficient force of cavalry in the field on the 21st, to follow up the victory that the enemy could have escaped as they had done? The noble Lord had indeed told them, very gravely, that there were many victories we had gained without the help of cavalry. No doubt there were—that of Trafalgar, for instance. With respect to the successive superseding of commanders, he could not imagine a better recipe for sowing dissension and obviating all unity of design.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended his Majesty's ministers, and complained of the unfairness of imputing to them as errors, the result of what they could have no interference in. He thought the history of the country a sufficient authority for Courts of Inquiry even in opposition to Lord Woodhouselee. He cited the Convention of Cairo and Alexandria, as somewhat similar to that of Cintra, which he defended generally, however objectionable it might be in minor points.

Mr. Whitbread remarked that the noble Lord had stated, that the Convention of Cintra was not agreeable to his feelings; yet he was accessary to the answer to the citizens of London, which the servants of the Crown had put into the mouth of their Sovereign. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) has gone farther than his noble friend—he has thought the Convention was justified; and has called on this House not to confirm that judgment which their Sovereign had previously pronounced. The public had before them a great stake. By whom was it thrown away? Was it by Sir Arthur, Sir Harry, or Sir Hew? or was it by his Majesty's ministers? Guilt has attached in some part, and the public indignation has been consequently excited. But the learned Chancellor of the Exchequer has found, in his own ingenuity, a defence for himself and his colleagues. Sir A. Wellesley, said he, has said, that if his plan had been followed up he would have expelled the French from Portugal. This, at least, proves, that the means which ministers afforded to him were fully sufficient to the object. But the learned Gentleman forgot that the gallant General had broadly stated, that if he had been provided in the battle of Aug. 21, with a sufficiency of cavalry, there then would have existed no excuse for a Convention. Why was it deemed expedient to interpose Sir H. Burrard and Sir H. Dalrymple between other gallant officers and the interests of the country? And what, he would ask, was meant by including in the instructions of Sir Hew Dalrymple, that he was appointed *for the present?*

Mr. C. Hutchinson defended, in strong terms, the Convention of Cairo.

Mr. Sec. Canning, without agreeing with either of his friends on some points, felt himself nevertheless justified in concurring in the same vote. It was the open, undisguised opinion of every man, that the Convention in Portugal had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country. The Convention in Egypt afforded, in his mind, no apology for the Convention of Cintra. His wish was to see the country continually *rising* in character and glory. The idea of its degeneracy he could not endure. He objected in principle, to the practice of stipulating conditions, respecting which we had no right or power to act; points moreover which were neither expedient, nor necessary. He must also object to the non-admission of the Portuguese General, or government, as parties. It had also been stipulated that their property should be secured to the enemy. This was afterwards indeed amended; but the milder execution of it did not atone for the carelessness about terms, which it manifested. He objected to the exchange of civil prisoners for Spanish troops—we had no right to stipulate for Spain; Spain should be left to judge for herself. Equally objectionable were the stipulations for those Portuguese who were partizans of France. They seemed to give us the air of domineering in Portugal, and of acceding to conditions which we had no legitimate power to fulfil. Instead of a Court of Inquiry many would have preferred a Court Martial; but a Court Martial presumed the existence of a charge of some specific crime. His Majesty's ministers professed to have none; and who could they send to

trial?—Sir H. Dalrymple? would not ministers, with every appearance of justice, have been accused of partiality, in sending to trial an officer who might plead his scanty information of the state of things on his arrival in Portugal, and who had had no time to pause to acquire any?—Sir Harry Burrard? he had the command only for twenty-four hours, and had scarcely interfered in the operations.—Sir A. Wellesley? he, who could only be accused of having excited those proud hopes which were afterwards unfortunately disappointed. Sir Hew Dalrymple, on account of the confidence with which he had inspired the Spaniards, and the correspondence he had kept up with them, was unanimously deemed a fit and proper person to take the command. The almost contemporaneous arrival of Sir H. Burrard and Sir H. Dalrymple was owing to the winds:—was this a thing which his noble friend could be expected to calculate?

Mr. Bathurst supported the motion of Lord H. Petty. Mr. Yorke opposed it. After a few words from Gen. Ferguson, and Mr. Ward, Lord H. Petty replied. The House divided:

For the previous question.....203
Against it.....153
Majority for Ministers.....——50

The other resolution was negatived, without a division.

Feb. 22.—The House in a Committee of Supply. Mr. Foster moved for

£25,000 for Civil Buildings in Ireland.
£12,000 printing Irish Acts of Parliament.
£10,500 for printing Proclamations, &c.
£25,000 Criminal Prosecutions, &c.
£ 5,000 working Gold Mines at Wicklow.
£10,000 for Churches and Glebe-houses.
£12,000 Catholic College at Maynouth.

On the question being put that £3,000 be granted to the Commissioners of charitable bequests in Ireland,

Sir John Newport stated, that a Catholic lady in Waterford had bequeathed £12,000; but the will was disputed by the Commissioners of charitable donations, and was now in Chancery.

Mr. Wardle's charges against the Duke of York resumed.

Colonel Hamilton examined, as to his conduct and advice to Captain Sandon, respecting the *short note*. The Captain did not appear to attach any importance to it.—Mrs. Clarke examined: brought two notes written by the Duke of York: supposed she had burnt that which announced the separation: re-affirmed that the Duke took from her a *list of officers* for promotion.—Sundry inquiries as to her housekeeper and housekeeping.—Other notes written by the Duke, sent by Mrs. Clarke to the house. Several members stated that Colonel Hamilton had mentioned to them the existence of the short note. Mrs. Favoury, Mrs. Clarke's housekeeper, examined, as to her former situations in life. Mr. Lowton, the Duke of York's Solicitor, with his agent in tracing out Mrs. Clarke's conduct to report to the Duke, examined: did not discover that she had raised money in the Duke's name.—Miss Taylor examined, as to having heard the Duke, at Mrs. Clarke's, make a remark on the subject of Colonel French's levy: examined also very closely as to her parents: her father's name being Chance, not Taylor: evidence brought to prove that. Opinions of several General Officers taken in proof that the army was improved in discipline, and more comfortable in circumstances, by the Duke of York's management. Examination closed.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had just received a letter from his R. H. the Duke of York, relating to the charges now pending against his Royal Highness; and requested to be informed whether it was the pleasure of the House that this letter should be read.

"*To the Speaker of the House of Commons.*

"*Horse-Guards, Feb.* 23, 1809.

"Sir,—I have waited with the utmost anxiety for the period when the Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the conduct of the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's armies, should have closed their examination. That examination being concluded, I now hope it will not be deemed improper that I should address this letter, through you, Sir, to the House of Commons.

"I observe, with the deepest regret, that my name has been coupled with transactions both criminal and disgraceful. I have also to lament, that I have ever been connected with persons who have exposed my character and honour to public animadversion and calumny.

"In connection with the discharge of my public duty, I do, in the most solemn manner, distinctly assert upon my honour, as a Prince, my innocence, not only by denying the transactions which have appeared in evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons, but by denying also any concurrence with any part of those transactions, nor had I the slightest knowledge that they existed at all. My consciousness of innocence leads me to hope that the House of Commons will not, on the evidence they have heard, adopt any proceedings prejudicial to my honour or character. But if, on such testimony, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim the justice of not being condemned without a fair and impartial trial, and the same opportunity which is afforded to every British subject, and which is usually received in the ordinary administration of the law. (Signed) "FREDERICK."

The Speaker said, that in ordinary cases it was conceived proper, on a letter being read, to lay it on the table without question: but as the present was somewhat out of the usual course, it appeared to him to be necessary that any member should have access to the letter; and that, in order to attain that

object, there ought to be no delay in making a Copy to be entered on the Votes.—Ordered to be copied immediately.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act relative to child-murder in Scotland.

Mr Dundas rose to call the attention of the house to Indian affairs, and to move, that a Committee be appointed consisting of the same Members as last year; except Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Grenville:—he proposed Lord Temple and Mr Hiley Addington.

Mr. Creevey objected to that Committee, because he conceived it would not consist of men likely to give the House or the Country that information which must result from a fair inquiry. Notwithstanding the principle avowed by the House, on which only the affairs of the Company were likely to prosper, namely, a desistance from the further extension of conquests, the whole administration of Lord Wellesley was directed to nothing else than the extension of conquest; and almost every native prince in India had, by his policy and operations, been either virtually or actually dethroned, and the British Government reduced to simple despotism, to which, of course, all the native powers were decidedly hostile. Not only had the Company totally failed of paying any thing, saving one year the sum of 500,000*l.*, but they had increased their debt from nine millions to thirty. But who were the present Committee? Men certainly who could not be supposed to speak impartially, because they were, in fact, themselves implicated in the causes of Indian misfortunes.—The enterprising spirit of Buonaparte had been long and avowedly directed to the conquest of India, and it was also universally known that his negociation had seeming success in the court of Persia. [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1108, and Vol. IV. p. 5 *et seq.*] If he ever reached that country with an army, he could have no allies more formidable than the embarrassed state of British affairs, and the enmity of the native powers.

Sir Arthur Wellesley expressed some surprise that the Hon. Gentleman had deemed it necessary to allude to him so personally. As to the indirect charges thrown out against his Noble Relative, he had only to express his willingness to meet those, or any other whenever they should be brought forward in any tangible shape. Since the peace which he had himself signed in the Decan, not a sword had been drawn against the Company. The annals of India could not produce an example of such continued and such complete tranquillity.——Mr Creevey explained.

Sir Archibald Hamilton paralleled the conduct of the English in India with that of Buonaparte to the nations on the continent.

Mr. W. Smith could not approve of a Committee constituted in the manner proposed.

Mr. Wilberforce would never assent to the popular maxim, that official men, placemen, and pensioners, as they were called, should not be in Parliament. The business of the nation could not go on without them. The House, moreover, would lose more in talents and eloquence, and most certainly, therefore, in its real and more valuable dignity, than it would gain in independence. Who would wish to distinguish themselves in that House, and thence to rise to official honour and dignity, if one of the consequences of such distinction should be an anathema of banishment from its walls? It was unfair, moreover, to represent all gentlemen returned from India as placemen and pensioners; or as necessarily being all of one mind. This was not to be the case. The *opposite seats* very well knew that it was not. The emoluments of the Directors were not any thing nearly equal to the duties; such a salary, therefore, could never weigh with a Director, to make him swerve from his right judgment. He was not, however, for more than a due proportion of such a description of Gentlemen.

Mr. Whitbread supported Mr. Creevey.

After some observations from Lord Folkstone, the motion was agreed to; and the following Members were appointed to serve on the Committee:—Mr Dundas, Chancellor of Exchequer, Lord Castlereagh, Sir John Anstruther, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Tierney, Mr. N. Vansittart, Mr. Creevey, Sir Robert Peele, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Patteson, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Milton, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Addington, Lord Temple, Mr. Geo. Johnstone.

Mr. Creevey moved for the Statement of the affairs of the East-India Company at home and abroad, which had been refused him last Session. It would give to the House and to the public a comprehensive statement of the means the Company had of repaying the loan advanced to them, and of the general state of East-India affairs.

Mr. Dundas objected to this paper being laid before the house, detachedly, and without the other documents, as most unprecedented.

Mt. Whitbread thought this most important document indispensably necessary, by the circumstance of the Charter of the East-India Company being on the eve of expiring.—Negatived without a division.

On the Corn Distillation Prohibiting Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, as an instruction to the Committee, that they be allowed to receive a clause to authorize his Majesty to prohibit by proclamation the Distillation of Spirits from Corn or Grain in Ireland, as his Majesty shall think fit.

Mr. Barham could not support the principle, that in a time of scarcity we ought to look for supplies from foreign countries, when we had a source which would alleviate our sufferings, and create a benefit at the same time to our West India possessions. He moved an amendment, for extending the Bill to Ireland.

Mr. Foster (Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer) defended the measure:—In the course of the last year, Ireland supplied England with one million of barrels of oats; and she was now supplying this country at the rate of 100,000 barrels per month. When England was threatened with a scarcity, Ireland would prohibit distilleries.

Sir John Newport was for the prohibition.

The House divided: for the amendment 37, against it 40: Majority 3.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, near Somerset House.

Sir Thomas Turton presented a petition for leave to bring in a Bill to form a new Road from the Bricklayers' Arms to St. George's Church, in the Borough, instead of the present Kent-street.

A Petition was presented, signed by a number of Cotton Manufactures in Lancashire, praying that a Rate of Wages might be fixed.

Mr. D. Giddy thought it better to reject it at once, than by laying it on the table, to give rise to vain hopes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that policy forbad compliance with the prayer of the petition, yet wished it laid on the table.—Ordered.—[Compare the Report, at large, Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 303.]

Mr. Whitbread called the attention of the House to the Letter from the Duke of York, which struck at the root of their privileges, by assuming that evidence taken at their Bar was inadmissible, according to the legal administration of justice. He stood up to protest in his place against the doctrine contained in the letter, that the House could not justly pronounce a verdict on evidence before them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer:—No such idea as that supposed by the Hon. Gentleman, he was sure, had ever been attached to the mind of his Royal Highness at the time he wrote this letter. But he claims the privilege of every British subject, from the highest to the lowest, from the lowest to the highest, to have his trial before condemnation, in a cause which assailed his character, integrity, and honour.

Lord H. Petty did not understand his Hon. Friend to object to the letter, so far as it contained allegations of innocence; but going beyond that, there was a passage (subject indeed to a difference of construction) which gave an opinion on the mode the House of Commons ought to pursue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that although he had taken the Address of the House in Threadneedle-street, for the Sale of Offices under Government, as if he had been a stranger to its existence, yet that he was perfectly aware of the circumstance at that time. A gentleman had written to him, Jan. 12, stating the sale of an office, for which he was then in treaty. The Solicitor of the Treasury had instructions to furnish a deposit, and to proceed till the parties were entrapped beyond the possibility of escaping the law. An indictment was now filed against Messrs. Polman and Keylock, a Lady of the name of Harvey, and Watson, the banker, who received the deposit.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONE.

The following particulars, with which we have been favoured by a valued correspondent, comprize the latest accounts of the state of this colony.

The picture of a rising colony, with its wants and *requisitions*, is at all times interesting: but seldom can be justly appreciated by natives of long-settled countries, where not only the necessary trades, and arts of life, are familiar, but conveniences and elegancies are common. To which of the professions, practised by ingenuity, mankind is under the greatest obligations, may be sufficiently well ascertained from the following endeavours to encourage them.

Premiums for Encouragement of Agriculture, &c. &c. &c.—The Governor in Council having resolved that the sum of one hundred pounds shall be appropriated to the offering of such Premiums as shall appear to be conducive to the benefit of this Colony and of the British interests in Africa, the following are the premiums offered.

To each of the six Kroomen who shall first introduce their wives and families into this Colony, and shall live with them in one or more distinct houses to each family, and shall cultivate a quantity of ground not less than two acres for the space of two years. Five guineas.—To the person residing within this Colony who on the first day of January 1811 shall exhibit the best bull, his own property, in the determination of which height is to be principally considered, and accidental blemishes to be overlooked. Five guineas.—To the person residing within this Colony who on the first day of January 1811 shall be proved to have most effectually applied himself to the art of a saddle, collar, and

harness-maker. Five guineas.—To the person residing within this Colony, who on the first day of January 1810, shall produce the most complete cart or waggon, his own manufacture, on two or more wheels, to be drawn by two or more oxen. Five guineas.—To the person residing within this Colony, who on the first day of January 1810, shall be proved to have most constantly and effectually employed oxen for riding, and to have broken the greatest number of oxen for the saddle. Five guineas.—To the person residing within this Colony who on the first day of January 1810 shall be possessed of the greatest number of Turkey-Hens, not less than twenty-five. Five guineas.—To the person residing within this Colony, who on the first day of January 1810, shall be proved to have most effectually applied himself to the trade of a tile-maker. Five guineas.—To the person who on the first day of January 1811, shall have cultivated the greatest quantity of Tobacco within this colony, not less than four acres. Five guineas.—To the person who on the first day of January 1811 shall have cultivated within this Colony the greatest quantity of Rice, of the kind called by the Natives of Africa White Mans' Rice, not less than six acres. Five guineas.—To the person who on the first day of January 1811 shall have cultivated the greatest quantity of Ground-nuts within this Colony, not less than six acres. Five guineas.—To the person who shall first introduce into this Colony a living Elephant. A Gold Medal of the value of ten guineas, or the same sum in money. —To the person who shall first introduce into this Colony a male and female Camel or Dromedary, fit for breeding, or two perfect young ones of the same animals, male and female. A gold Medal of the value of ten guineas, or the same sum in money.

Dec. 31, 1808. G. RICHARDS, Sec.

Plants from England.—A number of plants received from the African Institution, among which are the vine and white and red mulberries, are at present in a flourishing condition. The principal danger seems to be, of their being exhausted by too rapid a growth. A piece of ground is in clearing, on the highest part of the neighbouring mountains, for the sake of trying a more temperate climate.

Draught Oxen.—The employment of oxen in draught has been attended in this Colony with great success. The draught oxen have been fed on cassada, and have been found to improve under their labour, and to produce better beef than any other cattle.

Mangrove Bark for Tanning.—The bark of the Mangrove, of which a specimen was lately ordered by the African Institution, has been tried in this Colony in consequence of the suggestion of the institution, and as far as can be collected from the small scale on which the experiment has been made, appears to answer the same purposes as oak-bark in tanning.

New Roads.—A road of considerable magnitude is also in a state of forwardness towards a favourable situation on the banks of the largest stream of water known to exist within the Colony, where the soil appears superior to any in the neighbourhood of the present settlement, and likely to be favourable to the growth of hemp. Carriage Roads have also been made within the town of Georgetown, and measures have been taken for improving the watering-place.

British Manners, &c.—The streets of this settlement have hitherto been known by no certain names, because the titles of "Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth-Street," which were originally affixed to them, were too cumbersome and indistinct to be remembered by the inhabitants. An inconvenient paper currency of dollars and "*cents*," has been employed for no other visible reason than because it was American. The Act for putting an end to this affectation of republican simplicity, will be considered as the pledge of a determination to encourage British manners and opinions. By an order of the Governor and Council, *cents* are given and taken at the Public Offices as British halfpence, twenty four for a shilling.

Rates of Education.—We presume that we may accept as one proof of the rising prosperity of the colony, the advanced price of education: and we think it our duty, for the information of future—Universities!—why not? at Sierra Leone, to record the terms demanded by Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, the present *alma mater* of this establishment.

Notice. Mrs. Eliz. Robinson respectfully informs the Public, that in future she will educate none of the Children that are now at her school nor any that shall hereafter be sent, unless the following terms are complied with,

For Reading ..... 3 cents a week.
Do. and needle work ..... 8 do.

Oct. 15, 1808.

Interior Wars, Manners, &c.—An officer of the Colonial Militia has returned from the Mahometan army assembled for the attack of the Berna slave-towns. He found the army a hundred miles North East from Fouricaria, in sight of the principal town. He reports that there were about three thousand men assembled under the command of Amurah King of the Mandingoes, that three thousand more were expected from the Foulah country, and fifteen hundred from the Kenna country, besides reinforcements from Bareira, Fouricaria, Fouridugu, Berica, Tanna, Malicuri,

Maghia and other smaller places. On coming within fifty miles of the army, the Mahometan commander sent him a horse, and on his arrival shewed him many marks of friendship. One object of the mission of this officer was to procure intelligence of a communication said to have been made to Amurah by the King of Bambarra to ask him to "clear the path," or open the communication between the two countries. The Mandingo chief engaged to send intelligence of the news of Bambarra to this colony on the return of the messengers which he had already sent, and to give notice whenever he sent messengers again.——A communication has also been received by a circuitous route from the King of the Foulahs, requesting an officer to be sent from this Colony to communicate the news of Europe and receive the intelligence of the Foulah country.

Friendship of the Mahometan Powers.—We have great pleasure in stating that by a friendly attention to the interests and religious prejudices of the Mahometan Natives, considerable progress appears to have been made in obtaining the confidence and friendship of the Mahometan powers of Africa. The superiority of these nations over the Pagan Natives, and their comparative attainments in arts, literature, and policy, demonstrate their friendship to be an object of the first importance to the interests of Great Britain in this quarter of the world.

Speculations on the future probable Extent of British Influence in Africa.—The Natives of Africa introduced into this improving Colony by the operation of the Act for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, have proved the most solid accession to its strength and a foundation for the most rational expectation of its future prosperity. Composed of those tribes whom the luxuriant imagination of a French traveller has conjectured to be the descendants of the Ethiopians described by Herodotus as the handsomest of the human race and dignified by Homer with the title of irreproachable, of the inhabitants of that country which has hitherto limited the extent of European research, whose scenes they describe with accuracy that sheds new lustre on the memory of the most illustrious of modern travellers, and of the natives of those almost depopulated regions which will prove a long abiding monument of European infamy, these first fruits of the justice of Great Britain will form the firmest basis of her interests in Africa, and may one day bear her cross to wave in peaceful grandeur on "the long-sought majestic Niger."

Negro improved Appearance.—It will give pleasure to every liberal mind to learn, that the natives of Africa are greatly improved in their personal appearance, as well as character, since the dangers of expatriation to which they were formerly at all times exposed, have been removed. There can be no doubt but that the improvement of their minds, in knowledge and general instruction, will hereafter be noticed with equal satisfaction.

The cheerful manliness of willing obedience has succeeded to the frown of insolent suspicion which formed the characteristic countenance of the free negro of Sierra Leone; and no stronger proof can be given of the general amelioration of the people, than the strong contrast which their orderly good-humour forms with their former sullenness.

Difficulty of intelligent Communication with Negroes.—We ventured a short time ago, (compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 875,) to wish that a style of somewhat purer English than that usually spoken by the Negroes of our colonies, the *Talkee-Talkee*, had been employed in composing a translation of the Scriptures, for their benefit: the following statement may serve to shew that wishes, however proper their object may be in itself, must occasionally bend to *possibilities*: what can be accomplished will not seldom prevail over what is *desirable*, in strict propriety.

The sentiments which the Negro chief expected to be taught in a sermon, cannot escape the intelligent reader.

Every person acquainted with the negroes of Africa or the West Indies, must have felt the difficulty of communicating to them his ideas without having recourse to a jargon which sets all English literature at defiance. It will readily be believed that this difficulty would be more sensibly felt in an attempt to communicate information to the same persons through the medium of the press, and that it could only have been obviated by the expression of ideas in the most simple terms, with some condescension to those modes of speech which were in general use and which alone were likely to be understood.

The negro is by no means deficient in ideas; let him but understand the terms of a proposition, and his mind can arrange, connect, and combine as rapidly as that of the European: but he labours under the disadvantages common to all foreigners; with this addition, that as he may be said to have no language of his own, to all the civilised world he is in this respect a foreigner.

"Once coming out of church, a gentleman who had attended the service asked one of the captains (of the Maroons when in Nova Scotia) shivering with cold, if he knew what the clergyman had said. "*Me sabe?*" or "how should I know?" was the answer. He had been smoking his pipe with some, while others were asleep. The gentleman repeating his question to ******** the chief, the old man

wishing not to appear ignorant, replied that he knew very well. *Massa parson say, no mus tief, no mus meddle with somebody wife, no mus quarrel, mus set down softly.* This he conceived must be implied in so long a talk: but the whole tendency of the sermon was to convince the Maroons that they were happy and to excite their gratitude to the people of Jamaica for sending them to Nova Scotia; and it contained panegyrics on the Prince, the Commissary-general, and the Governor, their best friend."—*Dallas's Hist. of Maroons.* II. 224.

Slave Trade continued covertly—The vigilance with which the friends to the abolition of the Slave Trade have had occasion to watch the conduct of some among us, we lately exemplified in the address of the Quakers to the agents of the Spanish government, compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 163. That the disposition to evade the restraint imposed on the love of gold, by the humanity of the British legislature, still struggles for existence, appears from the following facts. The authority on which they are stated is incontrovertible.

However pure even from suspicion have been the views of the former directors of this Colony in England, there can be little doubt that many of their servants in Africa have long been tired of the system of rigid continence exacted from them by the British legislature, and after the example of the loose morality of the Jewish metropolis, have "eaten and wiped their mouths and said, we have done no wickedness." Men, women, and children have been publicly sold within this Colony, however the transaction may have been disguised by the adroit use of terms or the weak subterfuge that no slavery was forbidden by the laws of England except slavery for life; and to increase the monstrous nature of the fact, slaves have been forcibly taken from a slave-ship and sold within the Colony for the payment of a fine imposed by a Colonial court on account of an infraction of the rights and privileges of the Colony committed by seizing on the persons of certain Africans within its jurisdiction. At the time of the arrival of the present Government, a number of Natives of Africa were labouring on the public works as slaves, provided only with provender and necessary covering, and exhorted to diligence by the canes of their overseers; while within the walls of the fort twenty men and *one woman* heavily ironed exhibited a spectacle of terror to all runaway slaves within this free and happy country.

The Government of this Colony will undoubtedly take the most decisive measures for insuring to all such Natives of Africa as should arrive within this Colony for purposes of cultivation, the most complete enjoyment of personal freedom; for which perhaps no stronger security could be discovered, than the assigning to every such settler the possession in freehold of a quantity of land sufficient to provide himself and his family with provisions though too small to induce him to leave the service of his employer. At the same time the experimental proof which has been exhibited within this Colony, that the labour of freemen is to be procured at about one half of the expence of the labour of slaves, may encourage the expectation that the cultivation of this Colony would prove no unprofitable subject for the exertion of industry and enterprize.

African Memoranda: Mr. Ross's Journal.—To the Northward of the Mandingoes who inhabit the North banks of the Gambia, live the Jolliffs; they talk the Jolliff language. From the little I have heard of that language, it would appear that the French must be amongst the first Europeans that visited them; most of the European articles they know having French names. The Mandingoes, on the contrary, inhabiting the North side of the river, have Portuguese names to the same articles, though they talk the Mandingo language.

I took Ghilali's account to-day relative to the Customs payable by vessels in this river: the following is the substance of it.

At Gillifrey you pay 148 Bars for a vessel of any size; that is, be she ship, be she shooner.

At Vintain, if you go to stop and make trade there, you will have to pay 50 Bars (30 to the King, and 20 to the Alcade).

The following are the heads under which the Gillifrey customs are paid, viz.

Cing Barra, Bars	100	
King's Alcade -	10	say, Collector of the Customs.
King's Keeper, -	1	his Boy, Valet, Footman, or what you like.
King's Fiddleman,	1	that piece of outlandish noise that attends him.
King's Paddles, -	1	Bargemen forsooth!
Alcade of Gillifrey,	30	
All the People, -	5	
	148.	

A vessel has this custom to pay once every voyage: but, in case of leaving the river and running down the coast, and by and bye calling in to collect your debts and complete your voyage, your are charged nothing; but a present is generally expected by the Headmen, say the King and Alcade.

August 13th. This morning we had a deputation from Emperafoyna, consisting of the *Second Emperor* and about 12 or 15 attendants. Their business was to talk Palaver "why I, a white man, should come to sit

down here with *money* to make trade, and pay no other customs than a jar of brandy to the Emperor?" My linguister and the Alcade spoke the palaver for me. Ghilali, with much assurance, and which had the proper effect, insisted that, "as the Brig H——, from which the *money* came, had herself gone to Vintain (at which place she now lies), and Vintain being subject to the same Emperafoyna, it was absurd to suppose that the Brig must pay customs to the Emperor both there and here;—the usual present had already been paid, and no more should be paid." The affair being settled, Ghilali said to me that I had better give them a little liquor to drink, now the palaver was over, and let them go home. I with a bad grace, or at least with a very bad will, let them have two bottles of brandy. I also gave them a third to present to the Emperor, with my service, and that two days *passed*, I should do myself the pleasure of waiting on his Mightiness.

August 14th. This morning while I was getting up, I saw two large Turkey Buzzards standing on the fence which surrounds the town. I went and shot one of them. He was brought and laid before the door of Plena's house, and presently two more came to condole him; they went backwards and forwards before and about the door as tamely as fowls could do.—It was a just remark of Ghilali's, that, "as they were not good for "eating, God did not send me to kill them."

August 16th. This morning, about nine, we had a bit of a Tornado. Just before it, a gust of a Whirlwind scudded along the creek. Ghilali's account of this tallied as near as could be with what they say of the same appearance in my native Highlands:—It was something of the Fairy tribe; He was no wind; He knew well what he was about; He lived in the *Bush*;—and a great deal more stuff.

It is certainly excessively hot here at present.—Towards evening I ventured upon a walk eastwardly about a mile; there was nothing but partridges, curlews, pigeons, eagles, hawks, and parokeets, in all directions; a small hare too, of a greyish colour, crossed my path. I had not my gun.

August 17th. The Alcade here shot a Hog this morning in his corn-field. It is the practice here to shoot any thing found in the corn, no matter what or whose it is. Corn is precious, and is the common property, therefore no encroachers are allowed.——

—True, that is a distinguishing point in the policy of the Floops from that of the Mandingoes and Joliffs. The former sow every man his own corn, and keep, and reap it, and eat it, too. There is no such thing as joint property; every family for itself. And as soon as a son takes a wife, then he must look out for his family. So say, and so live, the Floops.——

The Mandingoes and Joliffs, on the contrary, have to every town (or *Saark)* a common Father, whom they call Allicala; by the English called Alcade. At planting time, the whole town turns out to work for the Alcade. They, in short, plant, clean, and reap, the crop, as though it were his. He protects and feeds them as though they were his own.

August 19th. I was awakened before day break by a Howl in one of the neighbouring houses,—a most discordant one.——

I was rather surprized, when it was day, at being informed that the howl was set up for a person who had lately died at Vintain. The messenger I sent to H. it seems brought the tidings, but forgot, though he arrived in good time yesterday, to mention it till that unseasonable hour.

Signora Nancy was to be at her field to day, planting; and I was to have gone there after game: but I find the Vintain news has made this a general holyday in Barrowfat. "Oh dear! they could never think of going "to work in the field the day they heard of a "friend's death."

The Mandingo name for the Floops is *Jeola, (*or *Dyeolla),* and their principal town is called *Jeolacunda.*

Mandingoes and Floops call the Jolliffs, *Surrua.*

Jolliff name for Mandingoes is *Soozee.*

Jolliff name for Foulahs is *Pul.*

August 23rd. Jeola, Ghilali's nephew was here to-day about the purchase of a Slave that was brought down to Amora's yesterday morning: and he did purchase her. In the evening he brought her in, and we had a look at her. Her breasts spoke her the mother of a sucking child, and a stout healthy-looking young woman she was. She was the youngest of two wives of a Floop.

The day before yesterday (when she expected nothing, nor knew of any cause of dislike) her husband thought proper to send her on a message some little distance from home, and had his brother stationed so as to intercept the poor woman: which he did, and brought her down a Slave to Amora.

After she had related thus much of her story, Jeola had her away. I thought I should have liked, as a specimen of African politeness, to have a drawing of the very humane Jeola conducting this unfortunate Lady, who descended the stair-case with a great deal of female timidity, he leading her on by the left hand, while his right was armed with a Horse Pistol and a pair of Leg-Irons.

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CHINA.

Chinese Jealousy of British Power.—Some misunderstanding has taken place between the Chinese and the British, relative to the

taking posession of the island of Macao:—Since the year 1640 the Portuguese have been in possession of the settlement of Macao, situated in the Bay of Canton: with the view of securing its possession to the Prince Regent, the British government fitted out and sent an expedition to take possession in his name. The force was landed, and arrangements not dissimilar from those made at Madeira, were entered into between the commander and the governor of Macao. The Chinese insisted that the settlement was held by the Portuguese at the will, and by the sufferance, of their government, and that the British were not justified in the measure; they have in consequence not only refused their acquiescence in the arrangement, but have interdicted all communication with Macao. The dispute on this subject, which at one time threatened much acrimony, has, we understand, been settled; the Mandarins not chusing that it should be carried before the Emperor.

FRANCE.

Punishment for attempting to evade Conscription.—The Special Court of Criminal Justice at Paris, lately condemned a respectable man, 61 years of age, who had employed a false document to infranchise his son from the conscription, to eight years labour, in irons, to be branded with a hot iron in the shoulder, to an exposition of six hours, to the expences of the prosecution, and to the cost of 400 copies of the decree.

Frenchmen ordered Home.—Buonaparte, before he set off to join the army in Germany, issued a decree, containing the three following provisions:—1. All Frenchmen, who have carried arms against France since Sept. 1, 1804, are declared to have incurred the punishment of death;—2 Frenchmen in the service of any foreign power, are to quit such service the instant hostilities arise between that power and France;—All Frenchmen recalled by this or former decrees, and continuing refractory and disobedient, are declared to have suffered *civil* death, and their estates and effects are to be confiscated.

French Exports: also Imports permitted.—A new decree has recently been published at Paris, which permits the free exportation of all articles the produce of the soil or industry of France;—also the importation of various articles of necessity, such as iron, tin, dry-woods, naval stores, &c.

Nunneries established.—At the same moment that Buonaparte is dissolving the monasteries and nunneries of Spain, he has, by a decree dated March 29, established two nunneries, one at Ecouen, to receive 300 young ladies; the other, containing an equal number, at St. Denis. They are to consist of daughters, sisters, nieces, or cousin-germains, of members of the Legion of Honour. The only persons of the masculine gender who are to have access to these institutions are, the *Princes of the Blood Imperial*, and the *Grand Dignitaries of the Empire.*

Attack in Basque Roads.—It is very seldom that the damage sustained by an enemy is under-rated by the party who has effected it; but it is evident from the inadequate account of this action given by the British officers, that they were not aware of the extent of the operations they had directed; or the full effect of the means they had employed, and the danger into which they had put the French vessels. We presume that the darkness of the night prevented their discerning completely all that occurred. We therefore desire to record the French account of this action, from the Moniteur of the 23d April; it is dated *Ocean, April 12, Aix Road,* and is addressed to the Marine Minister.

"By my last of the 9th I had the honor to mention that the enemy's force, anchored in Basque Roads, consisted of eleven of the line, six frigates, eleven brigs, and thirty-two transports. On the 10th there appeared also sixteen ships, which appeared to be transports or fireships.—I struck topmasts on the 11th, when the wind was N. W. The frigates neared the Isle—the fleet of His Majesty lay in two lines, in order that the smallest possible front might be presented to the fire-ships. They were flanked by a raft 800 toises long.—About sun-set it still blew hard, and I gave to each captain the liberty to act according to circumstances. About half past eight o'clock four English ships came to anchor to the westward of the head of the line—they had fire signals, and appeared to be intended for beacons to the fire ships. About nine o'clock a great explosion took place close to the fleet, which was followed by two more. A brig on fire was sent against part of the fleet, and afterwards a number of other brigs, and three-masted ships, advanced in full sail in flames, which were by the tide kept off some time from the fleet, but at last they reached my line. The first came close to the *Regulus*, and fell on board her starboard side, while a second, also in flames, run on board the *Ocean*. I had ordered the cables to be slipt, to avoid complete destruction—So soon as the fire-ships came close to the bowsprit, the *Ocean* slipt her cable and drove—The fire-ships followed in succession, and came in full sail against the whole of our line, and particularly against the *Ocean*—It was all over with his Majesty's ship—the flames spread rapidly over her. (The admiral then mentions the efforts made to get her away, which was effected) The enemy had 3 infernal machines and 33 fire ships, and three-masted vessels, with 2 ships of the line and frigates, directed against us.—All his Majesty's ships and frigates have been delivered from the attack of the fire-ships by slipping their cables.

(Signed)—ALLEMAND.

" The marine prefect has since given notice, that three ships of the line, and one armed *en flute*, were stranded, and could not be brought off, and were set fire to, after the crews had been landed."—The *Moniteur* closes by fulminating against the use of fire-ships.)

M. de Châteaubriand.—In our present volume we noticed the sentence of death passed on a M. de Châteaubriand. We are enabled to add, that he was not the writer, but a person of the same name, an officer of the Chouans. We are happy in announcing that M. de C. the writer has just published another new work, of which we have received a copy, entitled *Les Martyrs, ou le Triomphe de la Religion Chrétienne.* It is a poem in prose, in the manner of Telemachus, and was confessedly undertaken in honour of Christianity. Want of room only obliges us to postpone our review of it till next month.

HOLLAND.

Dutch Decree lately issued, licensing Commerce.—Circular. His Majesty, desirous to facilitate according to his promise the exportation of grain, wines, brandy, liquors, dry and preserved fruits, and vegetables, has re-resolved to grant special licenses to the *masters of foreign ships*, who would consent to carry such cargoes. Those licenses to be distributed by the minister of the interior, and signed by his Majesty himself.—The following are the conditions on which the licenses are to be obtained. Licences shall be granted only to well-known and respectable commercial houses, who will answer for the captains of vessels, and become responsible against their infringements on the regulations concerning naval restrictions.—Foreign flags shall be admitted into any harbour, that of England and her allies excepted.—Petitions for licences shall be addressed to the Prefect in order to be verified, and sent by him to the minister of the interior.—These petitions shall contain the name and an account of the vessel, her flag, her burthen, the number of the crew, and the captain's name.—The commercial house under whose caution the ship is sent out, must also be mentioned, as well as the place of its residence, and the kind of trade which it carries on.—No passport of the present description shall be granted, unless it appear, after careful inquiries have been made, 1st. That the house which offers itself as a caution, enjoys a safe commercial existence, and has never failed in the fulfilment of its engagements. 2d. That the persons at the head of the firm, or its directors, *have proved obedient to the laws of the State, displayed a sincere attachment to the person of his Majesty, and the greatest abhorrence of any malpractices and understanding with the enemies of the kingdom.*—The passport prohibits the introduction of any kind of colonial, manufactorial, or native produce of England, or of any other nation, the following articles excepted:—timber, hemp, iron from the North, Jesuits bark, and other medicinal articles.—In case of disobedience, the vessel and cargo to be confiscated, &c. This measure is naturally *liable to be altered according to circumstances*, and cannot be looked upon as part of a settled system.

INDIES, EAST.

Scarcity in the Isle of France.—The English prisoners in the Isle of France have latterly been exposed to very severe privations. In consequence of the general scarcity of provisions, their allowance of 14 dollars per month had become quite inadequate to their maintenance, and in addition to this inevitable hardship, the restraints on their persons had with a few exceptions, been more rigorously enforced than ever. Captain Flinders was still on the Island. He was permitted to reside, on his parole, with a French family in the country, and had been for some time past treated with tolerable lenity.—Something had been done towards raising provisions within the island. Upon that source of supply, the inhabitants would soon be reduced to depend. A single hurricane, such as not infrequently visits that quarter of the world, would then be the certain precursor of misery and famine. —There had not been any vessel arrived from America for about four months.—Goods at the Mauritius, continued, as might be expected, extremely heavy. Some pearls found on board the *Margaret*, were the only article of merchandise which for a long time had experienced a quick sale.—Ships of 500 tons had been disposed of to the Arabs for 16 or 17,000 dollars.

Spices.—The spice plantations, at Prince of Wales's island, which it was feared would have been destroyed in consequence of the late unfavourable season, were, at the date of the last accounts, in a most flourishing state. The most friendly intercourse had been established between the settlement and the neighbouring powers; and several convicts, whose good conduct during the late disturbances had merited the thanks of the government, have received their freedom.

INDIES, WEST.

Corpse in Teak-Wood Coffin found at Sea.

To the Editor, &c.

Sir,—The following is part of a letter from a Gentleman, who is Attorney on a property I am connected with, in the island of Nevis. I wish to make it public through your journal, and shall be happy to answer any inquiries, to such as may feel interested in any of them.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. W. D. SHIPLEY.

Bodryddau, near St. Asaph, April 17, 1809.

" *Nevis, Feb.* 27, 1809.—Dear Sir,—I beg leave to mention the following circumstances, and leave to your better judgement the propriety of making the same public:

" About a fortnight since, the Overseer on the Camp Estate discovered a chest floating

in the wash of the sea, and, with the assistance of several negroes he had it brought on shore.—On opening it, it was found to contain a female corpse wrapped in several folds of seer cloth, and a quantity of tea was spread between each fold. The box or coffin was also filled up with tea, to the quantity, it was supposed, of two hundred weight. The body was in a tolerable state of preservation, and had the appearance of having been that of a person about 30 years of age, rather corpulent, with a remarkable handsome hand, a good set of teeth, and long dark hair—the mouth had been filled with tea, and some moisture having occasioned the tea to swell, left the teeth exposed, on touching them, one fell in. The box was better than six feet long, and made remarkably strong, having sixteen iron clamps; the whole of it covered with cloth, which had Burgundy pitch rubbed over it, and was perfectly water-tight. It must have been in the sea a very long time, as it had a number of barnacles upon it. The wood was supposed to be what is called in the East-Indias Teak-wood.—Around the middle of the box was a tarred rope, which had the appearance of having suspended it, or been a lashing to it.

"Should the publishing this account be the cause of making it known to the relatives of the deceased, it may prove grateful to their feelings, to know that the body was decently interred in this island, and every attention paid it.——I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"JN. COLHOUN MILLS."

To the very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph.

PORTUGAL.

Military Execution by the French at Oporto.—A captain of a vessel who left that unfortunate city April 19, gives the following recital:—At the time of the advance of marshal Soult to Oporto, about forty French prisoners fell into the hands of the populace, who barbarously put them to death. As soon as the Marshal was informed of this, he ordered bloody vengeance to be taken. In consequence, some thousands of the wretched inhabitants were bayonetted without distinction of age or sex.—After the rage of the French was in some measure satiated, and the bodies of the slaughtered had been exposed three days in the streets, the remains of some were permitted to be interred in the churches and burial grounds, but the greater number of the dead bodies was cast into the river. Marshal Soult, it is said, gave strict orders to the soldiers not to hurt any of the English, as they, he was pleased to declare, generally respected the laws of war.

Another account says, that on the entry of the French, the town was given up to pillage for three days and nights. The booty obtained is said to have been immense; the people of the surrounding towns, who are in general very wealthy, having sent thither the greater part of their moveable property, under a conviction that Oporto, if attacked, would make a successful resistance. A daily contribution of sixteen thousand crusadoes was imposed on the inhabitants, with a threat that if it was not punctually paid, the city would again be given up to the soldiers.

There is too much reason to believe that this information is true: as it is corroborated by the following article which has appeared in the French Gazettes, dated *Bayonne, April* 30.—According to a letter from Madrid, arrived this morning, the Duke of Dalmatia took Oporto by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword, for having put to death *two* French *parlementaires.*

RUSSIA.

Custom-House Rigours.—Letters lately received from Riga state, that new and very rigorous regulations had been established there, for enforcing the commercial system which the Court of Russia, no less than France, had resolved to maintain. Among other articles, it is determined that, any ship being seized, having a cargo on board proved to come from England, that cargo is to become the property of the informer.—Recent advices from the North announce, that all the custom-house officers at St. Petersburgh, Riga, Revel, Archangel, &c. have been removed from their posts, and *their places filled by new men more acceptable to the agents to whom Buonaparte has entrusted the superintendance of the execution of his commercial decrees!!!*

*** We have had repeated occasions of noticing this conduct of Buonaparte, in Holland, Germany, Denmark, and along the shores of the Baltic: that the Emperor of Russia should sink to such submission, has hitherto appeared incredible.

SPAIN.

Exceptions to French Pardons.—By one of the Decrees lately issued by the French at Madrid, a general pardon is granted to all Spaniards, who shall be allegiant to Buonaparte, with the following exceptions. The Duke d'Infantado, Duke de Medina Celi, Marquis de Santa Cruz, Count d'Altimira, Pierre Cevallos, late Minister of State, Duke de Hijar, Duke de Ossuna, Count de Fernan Nunes, Prince of Castelfranco, and Bishop of Santander.—By another Decree, the Inquisition is abolished; convents are reduced to one-third; and feudal rights are abolished.

General Admission of British Manufactures.—A commercial regulation has been made by the Junta at Seville, highly favourable to the intercourse with this country. Every species of British manufacture is to be admitted into the ports of Spain; and for the convenience of the remote dependencies of that empire in the western world, the article of bacallao, of which there is such a prodigious consumption, is to be received in the ports of South America, in foreign vessels.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, May 26th, 1809.

The use to be made of an acquaintance with events of former days is, to derive assistance from the principles on which they were conducted, or the intentions in which they originated, in our conjectures on the probable causes and consequences of political movements passing around us. The most interesting news of the month of April has been the declaration of war * by Austria against France. This has so much the air of Quixotism, under the real military power,

* *Declaration of War by Francis I. Emperor of Germany*

Proclamation.—" Francis I. by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, &c.

" People of Austria!—I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

" For these three years past I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any ways consistent with your welfare and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquillity and welfare by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

" But all my endeavours proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred Head of the Church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions, Austria was to do homage to the *great empire*, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

" I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have you answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the conqueror will not allow the sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposal was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

" I confide in God—in the valour of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them on to glory, in you, my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

" What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone is it owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Perseverant valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just: Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

" I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your prince and country. Depend on the paternal solicitude of your monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

" Vienna, April 8, 1809. FRANCIS."

Proclamation of the Archduke Charles of Austria. Vienna, April 6.

" The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but when all the endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects; when, in fine, the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy States of Austria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants; then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

" On you, my dear brother soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and of all those who still feel for national honour and national prosperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters; and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

" On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtzburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen (Stockach), and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country. But the great aim is not to be obtained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

" My sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers to reward and to punish. —I will be every where in the midst of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country, from your general on the field of battle.

and understood political preponderance of France, that few are able to appreciate its real merits. To discern the prudence of this step, we must bear in mind the designs of Russia on Turkey, which Austria will not suffer to be executed, while she has the power of preventing them; and the designs of France on Austria, as the mean of rendering the ruin of those empires certain.

The two emperors are greatly belied, if they did not, at Tilsit and Erfurth, stipulate the alienation of Austria from its present reigning family, with the establishment of a branch of the Russian family on the Austrian throne, or rather over a considerable part of the Austrian territories; as well as the dismemberment of the Ottoman dominions. It may be taken for certain, that the *entire* of the treaty of Tilsit never was communicated to the Austrian court: the reason for this concealment is the same as concealed that engagement from Britain—*it was not convenient* to divulge it. But, as Britain obtained, though at great cost, the knowledge of what concerned her, so Turkey, after a while, became acquainted with her lot, in that *prospectus*; and Austria also discovered that she was not unconcerned—as a reigning family, and a principal power of Europe.

Britain rendered nugatory that part of the plan which concerned her European dominions, by the *violence* of her attack on Denmark. Turkey attempted to prepare herself to resist her fate, under the *vigorous* measures of Mustapha Bairactar. Austria applied herself incessantly to the labour of renovating her enfeebled powers. The blunder of Buonaparte in his conduct towards Spain, has

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The patriotism of many of the Austrian nobility has anticipated your wants: this is a pledge for the fullest measure of the public gratitude; but punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty: merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out, to whom life is dearer than his and our honour. Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.

"There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of; the soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him; out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants he is moderate, compassionate, and humane: he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond, in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain-glorious high words, but manly deeds do honour to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first of soldiers.

"Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable peace; when the satisfaction of our monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your fellow citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

"CHARLES, Archduke, Generalissimo."

Address to the German Nation, by the Archduke Charles.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French Emperor will not tolerate the existence of a state which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender at the conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the Emperor of France, and of his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen for self-defence and self-preservation at the signal of their monarch; I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepares against us.

"We pass the frontiers not as conquerors; not as enemies of Germany; not to destroy German institutions, laws, customs, and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations. No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honours which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany. United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans! Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and co-operate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires. Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, not rob you; they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and for ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word, which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed, to save you! Depend on the word of my Emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

given time and opportunity to the states in jeopardy to render themselves formidable, and to avoid falling an easy prey to the destroyer. Hence loss of time to Buonaparte in Spain was loss of opportunity; and hence it was worth his while to bribe, *at any rate*, those officers in stations of trust, who were accessible to bribery. He gained in time, more, and much more, than he paid in gratifications. The wealth of Spain, or rather of the Spanish colonies, the mines of the world, was contemplated as engaged in supporting the plans to be executed in the east: but, unluckily for Buonaparte, *every one* of his missions to South America has failed; and the dollars he is likely to receive from thence will not pay a single month's expence of his system of *espionage*. Money has been aptly called the sinews of war: if the sinews be wanting, what can a warrior do? Beside this, by the situation of affairs in Spain, Buonaparte must maintain a powerful force in the peninsula: he must support this force by supplies of recruits, and stores: for it will not be safe to trust the defence of his brother's throne to Spanish recruits, and the interruption of supplies of the precious metals from America will reduce the Gallo-Hispanian finances to a state of penury. Admitting, now, that Austria, informed of the fate intended her, was earnest in endeavouring to repel it; seeing she was reduced to the inevitable necessity of suffering absolute destruction, or of opposing a bold front to the foe, the question is reduced to the simple inquiry, whether the present moment be favourable to her intentions? The question whether she shall exist, is at rest: her existence is incompatible with the schemes of Russia and France. Has she adopted the most prudent conduct in appealing to arms for self-defence *at the present moment?* This is all that can be submitted to consideration. We give no opinion on this question, here. But by way of justifying our statement, we insert a letter that has been published in one of our best informed journals. Whether genuine or not, the sentiments it contains are analogous to what we have deduced from other information.

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM M. CHAMPAGNY, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BUONAPARTE.

"*Paris, Dec.* 11, 1808.

"Sire,—The correspondence of this day does not furnish me with any letter to lay before your majesty.

"M. de Romanzoff has conversed with me upon the dispatches he received from St. Petersburgh yesterday. The emperor, his master, had the goodness to write to him, upon the affairs of his department, a letter of four pages, which places him altogether *au courant*. Before he received it he scarcely conceived himself to be minister for foreign affairs: for he was no longer informed of any thing. He had the kindness to give me an analysis of it—it is as follows:—

"The Emperor of Russia speaks of the success he has just obtained in Finland—yet he is but half satisfied with Gen. Buxhowden, and he means to replace him. The reply of the English government deprives him of almost all hope of a speedy peace—yet he thinks that it is of importance always to keep a door open for negociation, and afterwards, whatever be the success of it, to go forward—he has given an example of this in his reply to Prince Kourakin, who had given him an account of the little success he had had in demanding of the court of Vienna the acknowledgment of Joseph the First. M. de Romanzoff read me this letter of the emperor to Prince Kourakin—I think your majesty will be satisfied with it. The Emperor of Russia is astonished at the refusal of Austria, under the pretext in which it is founded. Austria wishes first to know the result of the conferences of Erfurth. 'Is it by 'disobliging,' says the emperor, 'that she pre-'tends to merit complaisance? Why is she un-'easy at what has been signed at Erfurth? Far 'from having wished to injure the interests of 'Austria the integrity of that monarchy was 'stipulated there.' (This assertion is *evidently a mistake* of the emperor's, who had not the treaty before him: an error occasioned probably by the recollection of some conversation with your majesty). 'Thus, while I am occupied with her 'interests,' continues the emperor, 'she replies 'by a refusal to accede to the demand I had made 'of her, and in seeming to seek my friendship, 'she evinces to me her distrust of my conduct 'at Erfurth.'—The emperor accuses Austria of contradictions in all her conduct, and in the language of M. de Metternich, M. de Stadion, and M. Vincent; he says that the acknowledgment demanded of her was but the effect of the *ménagement* which it was wished to shew her, in thus dispensing with the demand of a categorical declaration upon the prodigious increase of her military force. He does not see what is the object which she is pursuing; and after having observed that when the king shall be at Madrid, the refusal of Austria to acknowledge him, will only be an act for ridicule, he declares that if she has formed the senseless project of framing a new coalition, by leaguing herself with England, Turkey, and the Spanish insurgents, he is in a condition to oppose it, and that united with the Emperor Napoleon, he could easily break that new league, which would be to Austria the cause of disasters, if not of total ruin.

"Such is the reply of the Emperor Alexander to Prince Kourakin—it was to be sent to the Russian chargé d'affaires at Vienna, who has orders to communicate it to M. de Stadion—the chargé d'affaires has lately written to M. Kourakin—it appears that this dispatch of the emperor's had not reached him, though it is dated the 8th November.

"I could have wished that M. de Romanzoff would have left me a copy, but I soon perceived that he was desirous of presenting it himself to your majesty, and that he was in hopes of your speedy return—that hope was too sweet to every Frenchman as well as to M. de Romanzoff (who respects and admires your majesty almost as

much as a Frenchman), for me to weaken the hope which I am fond of sharing with him.—But if it cannot be soon realized, I shall renew to your majesty the demand of repairing to you, if, after the reply from England, my remaining here should appear useless.

"I had the satisfaction to announce to M. de Romanzoff the arrival of your majesty at St. Martin, near Madrid, referring him for the details to the bulletin which will appear to-morrow, of the contents of which I am not yet informed.

"I am with respect, Sire, your Majesty's most faithful and devoted servant and subject,

"CHAMPAGNY."

We shall now advert to the partnership account of Russia in this adventure.

In 1695, Peter the Great besieged Azof for the first time: then he conceived the project of overthrowing the Turkish empire: this he pondered on to the day of his death; and thus, during thirty years, the idea of conquering Constantinople, of driving the Turks, Tartars, and infidels out of Europe, and re-establishing the Greek church, was cherished and matured by that enterprising politician. [Marshal Saxe, in his Reveries, has approved the notion, and thought it feasible.] Marshal Munnich, who was in the confidence of Peter the Great, whose service he entered in 1721, endeavoured all in his power to forward the scheme; and probably was entrusted by Peter with the general plan of the undertaking, if not with the proposed details. During his exile he laboured several years on this subject. He lived to see it assume the title of "the Eastern Plan," and become a favourite with Catherine II. In fact, the wars of Catherine with Turkey had this for their object; and the vanity of that sovereign was too ready to proclaim her intentions, when she wrote on a gate at Cherson, "through "this gate lies the road to Constantinople." The interview between her and Joseph II. of Austria had the same object; and could they have agreed on the fate of Constantinople, and have seen, without jealousy, each other in possession of their respective allotments, more might have been executed of what they had planned, than actually was. Little did Austria then foresee that the project would be further pursued at her cost; and that, as she could not agree with Russia as to their respective shares of the spoil, a distant power would step in, and include her provinces as a part of that spoil. Turkey was able to baffle the efforts of those powers, by sustaining several years of sanguinary conflict: Russia, indeed, gained a province or two, not unimportant to her; and she extended her influence still more formidably than her possessions. Nevertheless, she was convinced that a Turkish war is no trifling undertaking, should her opponent prove to be a man of intellect and vigour; a circumstance which she can neither foresee nor prevent

The fluctuations of politics, as they concern European states, in the Turkish divan, baffle all conjecture. They are usually the effect of a single voice, influenced by the party whose interest he promotes. The removal of such a partisan from power, or his appointment to a distant government (the work of a moment), disappoints completely the expectations of the agent, who had with great diligence and *cost*, secured his vote. Conjecture may exhaust itself in vain on the aspects of the time when the Turkish empire may be seriously pressed. Could we foresee the character of the statesman who may officially meet that pressure, we could draw very plausible conclusions as to the behaviour of the Porte; whether it will be firm and vehement, or insignificant and puerile.

But whatever are the intentions of Russia as to Turkey, Buonaparte only regards that country as a stepping stone to a greater distance. It is our opinion, that Russia will hereafter have cause to repent the operations of France in Persia. The activity and knowledge of the French in their establishments, will afford an opportunity to the Persians of availing themselves of improvements of various kinds:—that nation is naturally ingenious. But France will not suffer essentially, should Persia seize even her whole mission, and appropriate the property. Nevertheless, to provide against such an intention, the French have lately accomplished a treaty, by which they are to receive *an island* in the Persian Gulph. This island they will fortify, and by its defences will bid defiance to the disposition of Persia, when it shall change. It will become a French *place d'armes*; and unless rendered useless by the maritime power of Britain, will have its influence on the politics of India.

We have repeatedly had occasion to hint at the projects of Buonaparte on India: this is one step in advance of those projects. That we coincide in sentiments with high authority, we beg leave to evince by appealing to the speech of Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, Chairman of the Board of Controul, when reporting on the Finances of the East-India Company to the House of Commons, June 12, 1801. He says:—

"I think it proper, however, to observe, that while I give this flattering view of our political situation in India, it is not with any intention to lull our rulers into any supine or dangerous security. It would be an unwarrantable indiscretion on my part, if I was, on such a subject, to enter into any detail: I say, in general, that unremitting vigilance and watchfulness are as necessary as ever. Having got the better of old combinations, and annihilated the force of ancient enemies, do not let us suppose, that circumstances may not arise to produce *new confederacies, and a*

system of intrigue, not less dangerous though differently directed. Those who have given a comprehensive consideration to this subject will, without further explanation, understand me, when I direct their VIGILANT ATTENTION TO THE STATE OF PERSIA, TO THE NORTHERN FRONTIERS OF HINDOSTAN, TO THE MOUTHS OF THE INDUS, AND TO THE GULPHS OF PERSIA AND ARABIA."

[Mr. Secretary Canning has lately held the same language; and has stated in express terms the same sentiments as appeared in the Panorama months ago. That article was noticed in the *Moniteur*, soon after its appearance.]

To the Gulphs of Persia and Arabia Buonaparte has directed his attention; and Britain, as deeply interested in what may pass in that part of the world, must continue to direct thitherwards her utmost vigilance. There needs no greater proof in support of this assertion, than the French treaty with Persia, which we now present to our readers.

SUBSTANCE OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE COURTS OF FRANCE AND PERSIA, SIGNED IN JANUARY, 1808.

When French merchants, or other French subjects, arrive either in the harbours or on the frontiers of Persia, no violence shall be offered them by the governors or magistrates of the country, who shall, on the contrary, send them help and assistance in case of need.

If the French consul-general proposes to fix his residence in Ispahan, crown land shall be hired for him, that he may build a house upon it. The same with regard to other French merchants who may be likewise inclined: when they wish to remove, the authorities of the country shall take care of their property, and restore the same to them the moment they claim it.

The French ambassadors shall be treated with all honours due to the first of Christian monarchs; and the consuls, envoys, and French merchants, shall take precedence above those of all other nations.

When French merchants export or import merchandise, they shall pay duty according to a fair valuation of the goods, at the time being, and be allowed to pay the same either in specie or commodity.

No duty shall be levied on servants of French merchants settled in Persia, either French, Armenians, or Indians, until they amount to twenty; nor shall any duty be enacted on their drogmans, or interpreters of the country.

Governors shall give assistance to ships that may be wrecked, and cause the expence to be paid them accordingly; but they shall not, under any pretence, retain any articles belonging to the ship they may happen to have saved from the sea.

During the space of three years from the date of the treaty, Frenchmen shall pay no duty (custom-house). The same with respect to Persian merchants in France.

French merchants shall only once pay duty in Persia for whatever merchandize they may import or export. The rate is 3 per cent.—Persian merchants shall enjoy the same privilege in France. Goods imported or exported by the way of Bagdad to pay duty as at Ispahan.

Consuls shall be permitted to build a church contiguous to their residence, and to display the French colours on the tops of their houses—at sea ports only.

In case a French merchant shall experience a reverse of fortune without having given security to any body, no other Frenchman shall be called upon to discharge his debts; but in the case of security being given, the same shall be executed.

When agreements are entered into between French, Persian, and merchants of other countries, respecting partnership and insurances, such agreement must be submitted to the judge of the country, or to the French consul, and a copy of the same be lodged with the latter, that it may be resorted to according to circumstances.

When a French slave shall fall into the hands of Persian subjects, and not having become a Mussulman, signifies to the French consul that he demands his protection, no opposition shall be made to his being given up on paying for his ransom the sum that he had cost originally.

With respect to effects and goods belonging to Persian subjects embarked at the Persian ports on board of Turkish ships, market vessels bound to the Indies or elsewhere, or loaded with Indian commodities for the return, if during their double voyage the French vessels should have any difference with the above-mentioned countries, and that their vessels should fall into their power, and that there should be found on board merchandize, the whole of their goods and effects shall be restored.

It has been agreed upon between the agents of the Court of France and that of Persia, that the island of Bareck shall be given to the former, there to establish a factory, immediately after the evacuation of Georgia and all other Persian provinces by the Russians.

If French merchants happen to be pillaged by robbers, governors shall make inquiries, so as to seize the banditti, and restore the goods to the owners, who shall recompence their trouble to that effect.

When a French merchant fails, the remainder of his property shall be divided among his creditors, according to their respective and individual claims.

To counteract the mischiefs that may result from French intrigue, Sir Harford Jones has been sent to the Court of Persia in a public capacity: we trust his mission will have favourable effects; but we know that many difficulties oppose the complete accomplishment of its purpose. However, it may not be amiss to inform our readers, that our army in India, at this time, amounts to nearly 150,000 men: and the latest intelligence from Persia, affirms, that the proceedings of the French had given umbrage, and greatly diminished the number and exertions of their partizans.

But quitting such distant speculations, we come to events nearer home. The Continent presents a singular spectacle.—Sweden who desired peace,—is refused peace by Russia, as is reported:—we rather think, that Buonaparte has remonstrated to Alexander, that the present opportunity *completely to subjugate Sweden*, is too favourable to be lost. The Corsican wills war, and extinction: witness Prussia, in the North: Sardinia, Italy, Spain, &c. in the South. What is Denmark?—a bond slave. What is Holland?—We know not that we can better express the condition of this state, than by the following sentiments which were inadvertently omitted in our last, at the bottom of page 384.

The only *truly independent* nation is Holland: and she *must be independent*, because America *has declared that she is so*:—to which we may add, because she, having heretofore prided herself on being a republic, is now a monarchy, and has a brother of Napoleon on her throne; because she was once rich, but is now poor; was once formidable, but is now pitiable; was once the mistress of extensive commerce, and gathered her own revenues; but now has no colonies, with which to trade, and her custom houses are filled with swarms of French tax gatherers; because formerly her youth sought the sea, as their native element, but now they are dragged in chains, under a foreign Order of Conscription, to perish in military undertakings which have ever been the aversion of their countrymen:

> With all these signs of Liberty complete,
> Should she be fettered—she's a devilish cheat.

Spain is in a state of uncertainty: King Joseph has lately, *too lately*, as we believe for his own good, begged the favour of the Central Junta not to force him to cut any more Spanish throats; but to lay down their arms, and let him reign over them quietly: the Central Junta in return, beg the favour of King Joseph, to retire from their country, and remove his Frenchmen from the danger of having their throats cut. Spain will be the grave of Frenchmen;—that is the result in a single word; whether Buonaparté succeeds in his plan, or not. As to fightings and battles they will destroy many: the heats, the wants the fastnesses, the hatred of the country will destroy more. The actual state of Spain, must not be judged of by the fertility and verdure of Britain. Spain cannot at present feed itself: we tremble for the events of the passing year.

The Spanish colonies are happier than the mother country, and have happier prospects before them;——Corsican Frenchmen have been excluded from their territory.

Our West India Islands, at all times hazardous, have lately escaped with difficulty, one of those hazards to which they are exposed. An insurrection among the negroes in Jamaica, would have completed the distresses of the planters. It has been discovered, barely in time to be prevented.—When will men reflect, that security is brother to virtue?

Affairs in America present an unintelligible spectacle. We confess, that when we read the correspondence between the American government and Mr. Erskine, we supposed that other notes would follow in explanation. It seems we were mistaken; and the British government has refused to ratify the acts of its agent; pleading that he had exceeded his instructions: we rather suppose, he has fallen short of them. The final settlement of these intricacies, we do not clearly foresee.

Agricultural Report

Suffolk—The late weather has contradicted all the apprehensions we had entertained, from too great a quantity of wet last month; and all the growing crops are very promising; in short, every thing looks remarkably well, yet some lands of a dry nature, would be benefited by rain. Clover grass promises a very abundant crop: and the summer lands never worked better for killing the weed. From the excellent feed of cattle, butter is considerably cheaper within these ten days.

Warwick—The check which the crops, particularly wheat, experienced last month, has been very beneficial in preventing an over luxuriance; and the present succession of fine weather has brought on the crop of wheat and barley amazingly. The low-lands, which were for a considerable time overflowed, are now compleatly drained, and in rich order; so that we shall not be in want of rain for this month to come, except for the succession of vegetables. If we may be allowed to calculate on present appearances, it promises to be one of the most abundant crops we have had for several seasons. Lamb is now in great plenty; but the prices of all descriptions of black cattle, are still very high. Corn is looking downwards in our markets.

Essex—The wheats in this neighbourhood look extremely well; also the plant of beans and peas. The early planted and sown oats, promise all that can be wished; but the later oats and barley want rain. The late warm weather has improved feeds of all sorts astonishingly. Both grass and clovers have every appearance of furnishing a plentiful mowing season. Never was a finer time known for the summer tilth lands. The hoe has been at work; much to advantage. How the young clovers sown this spring will stock it is impossible to say.

ERRATA.

P. 216. line 2 for *discord* read *received*.

P. 384. for an omission at bottom of the page, Vide present Periscope article, Holland.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF APRIL, TO THE 20TH OF MAY, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.——At Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Hereford.—At Boston, in Lincolnshire, the lady of Capt. Dobson.—At Pinkie-house, the lady of Sir John Hope, Bart. of Craghall.—In Upper Harley-street, lady of G. Smith, Esq. M. P.—In Edward-street, Portman-square, lady of Hon. Capt. Blackwood.—At Copt-hall, Hendon, lady of Lieut. Col. Nicholl.

Of Daughters.——Lady of Alex. Sutherland, Esq. of Parliament-street.—At Lambeth Palace, Hon. Mrs. Hugh Percy.—At Halliford-lodge, lady of Rob. Chamberlain, Esq.—At Langley Park, Berks, lady of C. B. Long, Esq.—In New Cavendish-street, lady of J. G. Francklyn, Esq.—At Brentford, lady of T. Norton, Esq.—At Driffield, in Gloucestershire, the wife of a poor man, named Kilby, of four children, three of whom are living.—Lady of Wm. Abbot, Esq. of Canterbury.—At Colchester, lady of Lieut. Colonel Birch.—At Bath, lady of John Wilson, Esq. of the island of St. Christopher's.—In New Cavendish-street, lady of Right Hon. R. Pole.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Kramer, one of the pages of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Martin, of Sussex.—Mr. R. Steven, of Upper Thames-street, to Caroline, daughter of Alex. Maitland, Esq. of Peckham.—At Greenwich, F. D. Price, Esq. to Marian, youngest daughter of the late C. Kensington, Esq. of Blackheath.—At Whitechapel church, Capt. G. Anthony, of the Cornwallis packet, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson.—Major Goldsworthy, of Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Livesey, of Green Park-place.—Ch. Cator, Esq. of Beckenham, to Philadelphia, daughter of the late G. Osbaldeston, Esq. of Hutton Bushell, in Yorkshire.—At St. Pancras, Capt. Valentine, R. N. to Miss Valentine, daughter of the late Mr. David Valentine, of Montrose.—Joseph Gulston, Esq. of Fosbury Manor. Wilts, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Knowles, Esq. of Englefield Green.—William Blundell, Esq. of Crosby-hall, Lancashire, to Miss Stanley, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart. of Hooton, in Cheshire.—Wm. Milner, Esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. Milner, to Miss H. Bentinck, daughter of Lord Edward Bentinck.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. James, of the Scots Greys, to Lady F. Hay, sister to the Earl of Errol.—Mr. Bishop, the music composer, to Miss Lyon, of the late theatre royal, Drury-lane.—Mr. C. W. Cruttwell, of Bath, surgeon, to Miss Eliza Ann Wilson, daughter of the late J. Wilson, Esq. of Canonbury.—Lieut. Gooding, R. N. to Mrs. Carr, of Haslar.—At St. Mary-le-bone, Major Wm. Eustace, of 96th reg. to Catherine Francis Talbot, only daughter to Richard Wogan Talbot, Esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin.—Francis Popham, Esq. of Backborough, Somerset, to Susannah, daughter of Nicholas Fenwick, Esq. of Lemmington, Northumberland.—E. Grove, Esq. of Shenston Park, in Staffordshire, to Emelia, daughter of Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. of Furoaks-hall, in Warwickshire.—James Bogle Delap, Esq. of the King's 1st reg. of dragoon guards, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, in Surrey.—The Rev. John Rose, to Miss Babington, daughter of Thomas Babington, Esq. of Rothley Temple, M. P.—At Eastington, in Gloucestershire, E. Davies, Esq. to Miss S. Sarah Jones, of Cobham.—J. L. Goldsmid, Esq. of Box-hill, to the second daughter of P. N. de Visme, Esq. of Notting-hall.—At Banbury, Chas. Brickwell, Esq. to Miss Jemima Barnes, daughter of James Barnes, Esq.—The Rev. R. Spranger, of Tamerton, near Plymouth, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the Rev. S. White, of Castor, in Northamptonshire.—F. P. Martin, Esq. of Frederick's-place, to Mrs. Thomson, eldest daughter of John St. Barbe, Esq. of Blackheath.—At Walthamstow, Fran. Evans, jun. Esq. to Harriet, third daughter of John Locke, Esq. of that place.—John Stevens, Esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-place, to Miss Jones, only daughter of the late Thomas Jones, Esq.—Wm. Lewis, Esq. of Walbrook, to Miss Filmer, daughter of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. of East Sutton-place, Kent.—P. B. Pellew, Esq. Capt. of his Majesty's ship Culloden, to Miss Eliza Barlow, eldest daughter of Sir Geo. Hilaro Barlow, Bart.—John Scudamore, Esq. of Maidstone, to Charlotte Catherine, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Downman, of Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

At Allipore, Major G. Downie, commanding the Calcutta native militia.—At Egerlougher, in Ireland, Ann Long, aged 113.—At Wincanton, in Somersetshire, William Webb, Esq. late of the King's Bench Office, Temple.—At Brompton, Henry Barford, Esq.—In Bedford-place, Sarah Frances, youngest daughter of Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq.—In Tottenham-court-road, John Coppinger, Esq. Master of the Report Office.—Harriet, the wife of John Scott Byerley, Esq. of Edmonton.—At Dulwich, Mrs. Wright, daughter of the late Alderman Wright.—In Holborn, Mr. Wildman, the famous bee master.—At Hill, near Southampton, Capt. S. Baker, late in the East-India Company's service.—At Portsea, Mr Reid, surgeon of the Guildford.—The lady of Christopher Cooke, Esq. of Ash Grove, in Kent.—In Sloane-street, Mrs. Pitcairn, aged 80 years.—At Leominster, aged 90, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart.—At his apartments in St. James's Palace, Mr. Nicholay, her Majesty's principal Page.—At Naas, in the county of Kildare, the Rev. J. J. Harrison.—In Merrion-square, Dublin, Pat. Plunket, Esq. M.D.—Capt. Thos. Hudson, commander of the East-India Company's ship the Ceylon.—Near Dorking, Mr. G. Birch, the son of Mr. Alderman Birch.—In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Dr. Morgair Hugh Kennedy.—Isaac Jesurum Alvares Esare, Esq. of Hackney, aged 82.—In Berners-street, J. Royer, Esq. formerly of the Treasury.—At Islington, aged 85, Wm. Welby, Esq. of the Middle Temple.—At the house of T. Ryder, Esq. in the Charter-house, Grace, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Croft, Esq.—Mrs. Anna Maria Smart, of Reading, relict of Christopher Smart, M.A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.—At Chilham, in Kent, the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, 47 years vicar of that parish.—The Rev. John Blackiston, Rector of Little Barford, in Bedfordshire.

*** We hope very speedily to be able to present authentic memoirs of the worthy and venerable Beilby Porteus, late Lord Bishop of London, who departed this life in the course of the present month. We need not remind our readers what obligations our pages are under to the labours of this pious Prelate; and the favours our work (exclusively) has received from his unpublished productions: others also, hitherto unpublished will appear, as early as possible.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

Royal reg. Horse Guards, Lieut. Wm. Robert Clayton, captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Cluddo, who retires.

7th reg. Light Dragoons, Capt. Geo. Cholmley, major, by purchase, vice Paget, who retires.

1st reg. Foot, captains of companies, without purchase, Lieut. Wm Baird, from 94th foot. Lieut. Abraham Logan, from 72d foot. Lieut. John Cameron, from 79th foot. Lieut. Thomas Anderson, vice M'Creagh, promoted to the staff in Portugal.

7th Ditto, captains of companies, without purchase, Lieut. Jasper Eret, from 24th foot, vice Busne, promoted to the staff in Portugal. Lieut. Andrew Fernie. Lieut. John Orr.

8th Ditto, Brevet Lieut. Col. Robert Young, lieut. colonel, without purchase.

21st Ditto, Lieut Angus Cameron, captain of a company, without purchase, vice Le Mesurier, promoted on the staff in Portugal.

27th Ditto, Lieut John Pring, captain of a company, vice Carter, deceased.

81st Ditto, Lieut. Alex. Mackenzie, from 60th foot, captain of a company, without purchase.

95th Ditto, Lieut. John Duncan, captain of a company, without purchase, vice Elder, promoted on the staff in Portugal.

Staff.—Major John Lord Burghersh, from 2d West-India regiment, lieut. col. in the army, he being appointed to serve in Portugal under the command of Lieut. Gen. Beresford. Capt. Mich. M'Creach, from the Royals, major in the army, he being appointed to serve in Portugal under the command of Lieut. Gen. Beresford.

2d West-India reg. Major Thos. Mac Mahon, from half pay of the 15th foot, major, vice Freeth, who exchanges.

Royal Waggon Train, Lieut. John Purvis, captain of a troop, without purchase, vice Sandon, dismissed the service.

4th Ditto, Lieut. John Hadfield, from the 35th foot, captain of a company, vice Roche, promoted on the staff in Portugal.

6th Ditto, Capt. Henry Edgar, from half pay of Campbell's late recruiting corps, captain of a company, vice Symonds, who exchanges.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

May 4. The following were admitted:

Doctor in Civil Law, C. G. Townley, of Merton col.

Masters of Arts, Rev. Ed. Booth, of Lincoln; Rev. J. Charles Townsend, of St. John's; Rev. E. A Daubeny, of Corpus Christi col.

Bachelors of Arts, Messrs. E. T. Monro and Benjamin Kennicott, of Oriel; T. C. Hicks, of Brasenose; William Murray, of Pembroke; G. Dinely, T. Hallward, and W. Robinson, of Worcester; C. Glascott, of St. Edmund hall; G. Hulme and C. Dayman, of Balliol col.

May 13. The following gentlemen were admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:

Bachelor in Divinity, Rev. James Knollis, of Lincoln col.

Masters of Arts, Rev. Wm. Nicholson, of Queen's col.; Rev. J. Ward, of Wadham col.

Bachelors of Arts, Mr. Wm. Salmon, of Magdalen hall; Mr. W. T. Shore, of Oriel col.; Mr. H. A. Atkinson, and Mr. Joseph Whitaker, of Queen's col.; Mr. J. Templer, of Exeter col.; Mr. Wm. Wordsworth, of Lincoln col.; Mr. A. J. Valpy, of Pembroke col.; and Mr. F. Vickery, of University col.

Cambridge.

May 5. Rev. H. Y. Smythies, B.D. senior Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel col. is presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the vicarage of Standground with Farcet in Huntingdonshire, vacant by death of Rev. Jas. Devie.

Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D. Margaret Professor, commenced a Course of Lectures in Divinity, on Saturday last, in Great St. Mary's church, to nearly all the resident members of the university and many inhabitants of the town. The lectures were formerly given in Latin, but as very few persons attended, they were discontinued; and this lectureship (the most valuable in the gift of the university), has been held as a sinecure for many years. The revival of the lectures by the present learned professor, and their being given in the English language, must be of great importance to the university.

Rev. Dr. C. Buchanan has presented the university with about 80 volumes of valuable oriental manuscripts, which are placed in the Public Library.

Rev. E. Outrany, D.D. Public Orator of this university, has been collated, by the Bishop of Lichfield, to the archdeaconry of Derby, and prebend of Uffton in the cathedral church of Lichfield, both vacated by death of Rev. Dr. Falconer.

Mr. Joseph Turner, B. A. of Caius col. is elected a Fellow of that society.

Mr. Thomas Rennell, of King's col. was admitted a Fel. of that society.

Cambridge, Jan. 26.——We omitted to notice that Dr. Smith's two Prizes of £25 each, to be given annually to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this year thus adjged:—

The *first* to Mr. E. H. Alderson, B.A. of Caius col. the senior Wrangler.

The *second* to be equally divided between Mr. J. Standly, B.A. of Caius, and Mr. G. C. Gorham, B. A. of Queen's col., the second and third Wranglers; the merits of these two gentlemen having been declared equal.

Dr. Smith's prize was instituted in the year 1769, and this is the first instance of it's having been divided since its foundation.

The Essay on Public Worship, which gained the Norrisian Medal in 1808, by George Cornelius Gorham, B.A. of Queen's col., Cambridge, has been published.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between April 11 and May 20, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Gilbert, W. Portsea, cabinet-maker.
Longmire, M. Penrith, Cumberland, milliner.
Young, A. Stamford, Lincolnshire, common-brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

APRIL 11.—Allen, J. Toxteth Park, Lancaster, oilman. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
Swinden, E. and Smallwood, J. Holywell Street, St. Clement's Danes, leymen. *Att.* Johnson, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

15.—Agg, J. Bristol, printer. *Att.* Carsdale and Spear, Gray's Inn.
Biggs, P. Gloucester Terrace, Cannon Street Road, auctioneer. *Att.* Smith and Henderson, Leman Street, Goodman's Fields.
Brown, J. C. Salford, Lancaster, hawker. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane.
Carter, T. Mason Street, Kent Road, dealer. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.
Cunningham, E. and J. Blackheath, livery-stable-keepers. *Att.* Fielder, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.
Darnell, T. Billingham, Durham, brewer. *Att.* Sloper and Heath, Montague Street, Russell Square.
Denny, J. Barbican, stationer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court.
Diguum, W. St. Martin's-le-Grand, cheesemonger. *Att.* Bryant, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
Harrison, S. Kent Road, Surrey, bricklayer. *Att.* Marson, Church Row, Newington Butts.
Morris, J. W. Dunstable, Bedford, printer. *Att.* Phillips and Ward, Howard Street, Strand.
Royle, J. Prestbury, Chester, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane.
Spencer, J. Sherrard Street, Golden Square, jeweller. *Att.* Smart and Thomas, Staple Inn.
Turner, J. Blackheath, bricklayer. *Att.* Jennings and Collier, Great Shire Lane, Lincoln's Inn.

18.—Brothers, S. R. Birmingham, gilt toy-maker. *Att.* Constable, Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.
Brothers, J. P. and Brothers, S. R. Birmingham. *Att.* Frowd and Blandford, Temple.
Donnelly, J. Greek Street, Soho, milliner. *Att.* Cunningham, New North Street, Red Lion Square.
Hull, T. Bath, carrier. *Att.* Sandys and Horton, Crane Court, Fleet Street.
Neale, J. Chiswell Street, victualler. *Att.* Earnshaw, Redcross Street, Cripplegate.
Norris, P. Liverpool, iron-merchant. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.
Pyrke, D. Bishopgate Street, hatter. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
Sayer, R. P. Essex Court, Middle Temple, money-scrivener. *Att.* Blakelock and Mathinson, Elm Court, Temple.
Shevill, W. Bury Street, Wapping, dealer. *Att.* Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn.

22.—Adams, T. High Street, Southwark, innholder. *Att.* Williams, Cursitor Street.
Andrews, J. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Jepson, Manchester.
Ashton, J. Stamford, Lincolnshire, linen-draper. *Att.* Jackson and Co. Stamford.
Cooper, I. Irlams-o'th'Eight, Lancashire, victualler. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Manchester.
Dawson, R. Colgate, Lancashire, coal-merchant. *Att.* Willis, Lancaster.
Darson, W. Lancaster, woollen-draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Lancaster.
Eaton, J. Godstone, Surrey, farmer. *Att.* Drummond, Croydon.
Empson, E. Bowling Street, Westminster, victualler. *Att.* Shepherd, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.
Gillespie, W. Basinghall Street, tailor. *Att.* Vandercom and Co. Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
Heath, R. Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
Henshad, S. Newman Street, shopkeeper. *Att.* Stokes, Golden Square.
Hughes, D. Bangor, Carnarvonshire, druggist. *Att.* Ellis, Pwllel, Carnarvonshire.
Jackson, P. Manchester, small'ware-manufacturer. *Att.* Cooke, Salford, Lancaster.
Lewis, G. White Lion Street, Whitechapel, victualler. *Att.* Mawley, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Low, A. Hoxton, builder. *Att.* Alfred, Chapel Street, Pentonville.
Mordue, J. Wall's End, Northumberland, ship-owner. *Att.* Fenwick, North Shields.
Newcomb, O. Holles Street, St. Mary-le-bone, upholsterer. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho Square.
Parsons, I. and Son, Ludgate Street, booksellers. *Att.* Glenn, Garlick Hill.
Powlett, W. Great Windmill Street, victualler. *Att.* Cross, New Inn.
Price, W. Cardiff, shopkeeper. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
Spring, R. Caister, Lincolnshire, mercer. *Att.* Nicholson, Louth.
Walker, J. East Ardsley, Yorkshire, maister. *Att.* Seymour, York.
Ward, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlet's Buildings.
Wheldon, J. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, packer. *Att.* Bryant, Copthall Court.
Wilson, J. Beak Street, Golden Square, man's mercer. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau Street, Soho.
Wilt, T. Shaft's Alley, dealer. *Att.* Barber and Co. Union Court, Broad Street.

25.—Bamber, J. Ormskirk, Lancashire, wine-merchant. *Att.* Wright and Co. Ormskirk.
Brain, W. Sutton Street, Westminster, plane-maker. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho.
Colston, W. and J. Coventry, grocers. *Att.* Fielder, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.
Halfpaid, J. Bath Street, St. Luke, coal-merchant. *Att.* Palmer, Tomkinson, and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
Jones, M. Swansea, grocer. *Att.* Morgan and Livett, Bristol.
Knight, G. Holloway, builder. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn Place.
Lobban, J. Great Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, coach-plate founder. *Att.* Sloper and Co. Montague Street, Russell Square.
Ratcliffe, J. Manchester, baker. *Att.* Teale, Manchester.
Wight, W. Great Barr, Staffordshire, dealer. *Att.* Stubbs, Birmingham.
Woollen, M. Sheffield, butcher. *Att.* Parker and Brown, Sheffield.

29.—Bolton, R. and J. Wigan, spirit-merchants. *Att.* Gaskell, Wigan.
Capes, G. Gainsborough, warfinger. *Att.* Capes, Epworth.
Clay, M. South Shields, linen-draper. *Att.* Allen and Co. Newark upon Trent.
Davidson, J. East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Fowler, W. Distaff Lane, wine-merchant. *Att.* Warrand, Castle Court, Budge Row.
Marshall, W. Paternoster Row, Spital Fields, cheesemonger. *Att.* Mitchell, Union Court, Broad Street.
Pinney, J. Bury Street, tailor. *Att.* Freme, Great Queen Street.
Smith, T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine-merchant. *Att.* Isaacs, Mildenhall.
Spencer, J. Mile-end New Town, victualler. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Taylor, J. Brown's Lane, Spital Fields, baker. *Att.* Palmer, Alsop's Buildings, New Road.
Tuthill, C. Norwich, merchant. *Att.* Simpson and Co. Norwich.

MAY 2.—Balls, J. Great Yarmouth, draper. *Att.* Corey Great Yarmouth.
Bannister, W. Romford, baker, *Att.* Cutting, Bartlett's Buildings.
Benton, G. and J. Birmingham, jewellers. *Att.* Burrish, Birmingham.
Bonner, F. H. Fleet Street, stationer. *Att.* Young and Co. Essex Street, Strand.
Broad, J. Vine Street, Pedlar's Acre, dealer. *Att.* Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings.
Clarke, R. White Horse Lane, Stepney, factor. *Att.* Tyler, Bedford.
Clarke, R. Tooley Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Willesson, Furnival's Inn.
Coldwell, T. Wakefield, dealer. *Att.* Beaver, Wakefield.
Earle, W. Edmond Street, Pancrass, dealer. *Att.* Eves, Chapel Street, Bedford Row.
Edney, J. High Holborn, cheesemonger. *Att.* Bryant, Copthall Court.
Hankin, J. Holloway, builder. *Att.* Abbott, Spa Fields.
Hart, G. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, horse-dealer. *Att.* Empson, Lambeth Road.
Hawkins, T. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Morgan and Livett, Bristol.
Jackson, E. and S. Bilston, Staffordshire, japanners. *Att.* Crowthers, Wednesbury.
Lea, T. Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, innholder. *Att.* Pate, Bury St. Edmunds.
Lewis, A. Banbury, mercer, *Att.* Harvey, Cursitor Street.

Lewis, J. Upper East Smithfield, needle-maker. *Att.* Hall, Coleman Street.
Rowland, J. Greystock Place, Fetter Lane, carpenter. *Att.* Allen, Old Jewry.
Watson, T. Sheffield, linen-draper. *Att.* Thompson, Sheffield
West, J. Charter-house Street, money-scrivener. *Att.* Parlen, Fore Street.

6.——Hart, A. H. Houndsditch, broker. *Att.* Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Sarqu, A. J. Bury Street, merchant. *Att.* Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's Lane.
Stiings, S. Little Coggershall, Essex, maister. *Att.* Warne, Broad Street.
Wheeler, T. St. Andrew's Hill, glass-cutter. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Yates, W. Sherrard Street, Golden Square, army-accoutrement-maker. *Att.* Kirkman, Cook Lane.

9.——Barton, J. Stockport, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Heslop, Manchester.
Bogg, J. Mansfield, innkeeper. *Att.* Bovill, New Bridge Street.
Bright, T. Westbury upon Severn, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Ward, Gloucester.
Carter, J. Cheltham, mason. *Att.* Marson, Church Row, Newington Butts.
Cock, J. D. and Pitchers, J. Norwich, wine-merchants. *Att.* Simpson and Co. Norwich.
Melson, J. Spital Fields, furniture-broker. *Att.* Eyles, St. George's Court, New Road.
Scott, J. North Shields, grocer. *Att.* Hamshaw, North Shields.
Young, A. Stamford, common-brewer. *Att.* Redifer, Stamford.

13.——Barber, S. Derbyshire, tanner. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings
Bayley, J. High Street, Shadwell, ship-breaker. *Att.* Chapman, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Chenee, D. Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, French stove-maker. *Att.* A'Becket, Broad Street, Golden Square.
Chiffence, E. Sarum, Wilts, musical instrument-seller. *Att.* Luxmoor, Red Lion Square.
Collison, T. Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Vincent, Bedford Street, Bedford Square.
Dalkin, R. South Shields, merchant. *Att.* Bland, Racquet Court, Fleet Street.
Dent, J. Shelton, Staffordshire, money-scrivener *Att.* Wilson, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Gambie, W. Liverpool, linen-merchant. *Att.* Pritt, Liverpool.
Jacob, J. Wentworth Street, glass-cutter. *Att.* Harris and Son, Castle Court, Houndsditch.
Patterson, G. Hertford, merchant. *Att.* Edge, Essex Street, Strand.
Paty, T. Lime Street, merchant. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard, Cornhill.
Pratt, G. Manchester, hatter and hosier. *Att* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.
Riddlough, R. Liverpool, innkeeper. *Att.* Manley and Lowe, Temple.
Tharme, T. Stone, Staffordshire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Barber, Fetter Lane.
Wall, C. Frith Street, Soho, man's mercer. *Att.* Hodgson, Clement's Inn.
Webb, T. Hereford, flax-dresser. *Att.* Edis, Abchurch Lane.
Wetherby, T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger. *Att.* Palmer, Tomlinson, and Co. Copthall Court.
Wilkinson, T. and Wighton, J. Cateaton Street, woollen-drapers. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

16.——Barton, J. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, brewer. *Att.* Drake, Old Fish Street.
Booth, W. Carlisle, grocer. *Att.* Hodgson, Clement's Inn.
Charlton, C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Bacon, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.
Charlton, W. J. Molyneux Street, Edgeware Road, builder. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.
Cox, T. Great Yarmouth, corn and coal merchant. *Att.* Peacock, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Greenway, O. Greenway, I. T. and Greenway, F. H. Bristol, stone-masons. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Jones, W. Woolwich, Kent, tailor. *Att.* Moore, Woolwich.
Loison, A. Great Castle Street, Oxford Market, wine-merchant. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.
Munt, W. Portsea, Southampton, plaisterer. *Att.* Shelton, Session's House, Old Bailey.
Towell, J. Fetney, Lincolnshire, victualler. *Att.* Tuckey, Bartlett's Buildings.
Weaver, W. and Holt, J. Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, patent musical instrument makers. *Att.* Vincent, Bedford Street, Bedford Square.

20.——Ayres, J. Stratford, Essex, coal merchant. *Att.* Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's Inn.
Berry, C. sen. and R. Rochester, Norwich, booksellers. *Att.* Windus, Son, and Co. Chancery Lane.
Blundell, J. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance-broker. *Att.* Palmer, Tomlinson, and Co. Copthall Court.
Bowes, W. Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger. *Att.* Worsley, Newport.
Chapman, E. Tunbridge Wells, carpenter. *Att.* Cunningham, New North Street, Red Lion Square.
Colebridger, S. Gracechurch Street, porkman. *Att.* Oldham, St. Swithin's Lane.
Fleet, J. St. Peter's Cheeshill, Southampton, miller and mealman. *Att.* Bacon, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.

CERTIFICATES.

Allan, S. Cardiff, fellmonger.
Allen, W. Chandos Street, shoemaker.
Atkins, W. Stone, Stafford, maister.
Atkinson, J. Cleveley Mill, Lancashire, miller.
Barlow, W. Stockport, Cheshire, timber-merchant.
Bentley, L. High Street, Lambeth, cheesemonger.
Berry, T. Fleet Street, man's mercer.
Clayton, T. Dilworth, Lancaster, tanner.
Corbitt, S. St. Catherine's, printer.
Cotton, L. Fenchurch Street, merchant.
Crocker, G. Biddeford, shipbuilder.
Danvers, J. Bath, apothecary.
Davies, P. Seven Dials, vender of medecines.
Davis, S. jun. Ilford, shopkeeper.
Dean, J. Birmingham, japanner.
Dukes, T. Ratcliffe Highway, shopkeeper.
Edwards, J. Call Coch, Flintshire, manufacturer of earthenware.
Eel, S. Cannon Street Road, mason.
Foster, J. and A. Hallas Bridge Mill, cotton-twist spinners.
Foxall, J. Carnaby Market, victualler.
Frith, R. Broughton Ford, Manchester, calico-printer.
Hickson, T. Leicester Square, boot-maker.
Horner, L. Lancaster, common brewer.
Hyde, A. Brandon, Suffolk, liquor-merchant.
Lloyd, T. H. Poultry, slate merchant.
Lucas, W. Cheapside, warehouseman.
Macklam, J. Strand, tobacconist.
Madeley, G. Ashted, Birmingham, china-manufacturer.
Markham, J. jun. Napton upon Aull, Warwick, shopkeeper.
Marriott, J. Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.
Miall, S. Wapping, brewer.
Middlecoat, N. Tregony, Cornwall, innkeeper.
M'Lean, J. Little Newport Street, wine-merchant.
Mobbs, S. Southampton, milliner.
Moseley, J. Swinefleet, York, potatoe-merchant.
Naylor, T. jun. late of Liverpool, upholsterer.
Osborne, C. Wapping Street, surgeon.
Payler, T. Greenwich, merchant.
Portal, J. Bishopgate Street, linen-draper.
Powley, W. Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger.
Rasell, R. Shorcham, Kent, shopkeeper.
Richards, G. Cornhill, bookseller.
Rowley, T. and J. Salford, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
Simmons, J. Leicester, druggist.
Stutzenich, P. Spring Place, Kentish Town, printseller.
Spratt, S. Mendham, Suffolk, miller.
Symonds, J. Ramsdon, Oxon, horse-dealer.
Tanner, T. Barnstaple, Devon, money-scrivener.
Vine, C. Westbury, Wilts, tallow-chandler.
Watson, W. Great Cambridge Street, Hackney Road, builder.
Webster, M. Witham, York, builder.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th May, 1809.

A great part of our Orders in Council, of November 1807, which affects our commercial intercourse with America, has been rescinded. We must acknowledge, that this step, taken by our government, was unlooked for, by us. It is our firm opinion, that had the consideration of self interest been allowed, some time longer, in which, to work on the minds of the Americans, they would have solicited that which is now laid at their feet. We do not so much object to

the present measure as applicable to the *existing state* of trade; but, we want something more than temporary measures; we would have the overbearing conduct of America, met with an effectual and permanent system; we would have her taught, that her commercial existence, is but feeble and precarious, unaided by Britain; while Britain can, politically and commercially, flourish without her assistance. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of our government's condescension, with respect to America, it certainly has a temporary influence, of a beneficial nature, over the trading interests of the nation. Monopolizers of tallow, and other necessaries of life, are, doubtless, thrown into the shade:—so much the better!—they are the sharks of the commercial element, and their annihilation, must ever prove advantageous to the upright trader.—In another point of view, the act of our ministry wears a pleasing form. It will be recollected, that the American Non-intercourse bill, provides for the repeal of that law, as soon as the operation of the British Orders in Council shall cease in respect to the United States. The rescinding of these Orders, therefore, removes the cause of difference between Great Britain and America; whilst our strict blockade of the ports of the enemy, will prove amply retaliative of Buonaparte's Blockading Decrees against this country, and, so long as these measures continue unrepealed by France, the American Non-intercourse bill must continue in force, against her.—The French emperor is determined on amusing his *happy* people with the semblance of trade; and, therefore, he, in his wisdom, has thought fit to issue a decree, which permits the *exportation* of all articles, the produce of the soil or industry of France; also, the *importation* of various articles of necessity, such as iron, tin, dye-woods, naval stores, &c.—Since writing our last Report, it gives us pleasure, to be enabled to state, that the fears, of the West India merchants, with respect to the importation of the produce of Martinique, have been entirely dissipated. Mr. Perceval, has declared, that the most peremptory instructions have been given, to the naval and military officers employed in the attack on Martinique, not to enter into any agreement, that might impose on government the necessity of permitting the produce of that island to be imported into this country, *for home consumption*; and that it was not the intention of government to permit such importation. — A commercial regulation has been made with the Junta of Seville, highly favourable to intercourse with this country. Every species of British manufacture, is to be admitted into the ports of Spain, and for the conveniency of the remote dependencies of the empire of the Western World, the article of *Bacallao* (salt-cod), of which there is so prodigious a consumption, is to be received in the ports of South America, in foreign vessels.—Our intercourse with Turkey, is perfectly free; and vessels are daily cleared out, for Smyrna, Constantinople, &c. The articles which suit the Turkish market, are, fine cloths, linen, cotton-goods, paper, cochineal, verdigrise, dye-woods, sugar, glass, cutlery, of the best fabric, hardware, tin, lead, and some iron.—*Imported into London, between the 7th and the 13th Instant. Cotton*, Surinam, 10,000; Malta, 40,000; Brazils, 292,000 lbs.—*Wool*, Spanish, 8 [illegible] cwt.—*Silk*, thrown, 11,487; and raw, 8,104 lbs.—*Hemp*, 55; *flax*, 110; and *iron*, 123 tons.—*Oil*, Castor, 1,435 lbs.; Olive, 24; Train, 38; and Spermaceti, 57 tons; Turpentine, 603 lbs.—*Barilla*, 3,700 cwt.—*Paper*, 10 tons.—*Smalts*, 3,400 lbs.—*Irish Linen*, 795,382 yards.—*Hides*, Losh, 79,925 lbs.; Ox, 9,200 and Horse, 10,000, in number.—*Skins*, Goat, 726; and Calf, 200 dozen.—*Wine*, Oporto, 51,032; Madeira, 2,268; and other sorts, 34,324 gallons.—*Spirits*, Brandy, 52,100; Rum, 22,000; and Gin, 5,000, gallons.—*Sugar*, 21,430; *Rice*, 460; and *Coffee*, 3,100, cwt.—*Pork*, 5,000; *Beef*, 4,000; *Bacon*, 6,200; *Butter*, 200; *Cheese*, 40; and *Tallow*, 6 tons—*Wheat*, 2,500; *Oats*, 9,740; *Beans*, 1,856; *Pease*, 540 qrs.

East-India House, May 18.

Cargoes of the Surat Castle, from China; Diana, Preston, and Ceylon, from Bengal; Wexford, Ann, and Alexander, from Bombay; Phœnix, from Fort St. George; and Preston, from Bengal and Fort St. George.

	lbs.
Tea, Bohea	101,629
Best ditto	424,779
Congou	295,424
Singlo	197,689
Twankay	51,969
Total	1,071,490

Bengal Piece Goods.

Muslins	Pieces	3,478
Callicoes		37,691

besides Prohibited Goods.

Madras Piece Goods.

Muslins	Pieces	400
Callicoes		73,240

besides Prohibited Goods.

Also *Company's Goods.*

Cotton	Bales 5,178 half do. 3	lbs.	1,846,425
Saltpetre	Bags 17,504	cwt.	22,059
Cochineal	Chests 46	cwt.	9,200
Raw Silk	Bales 351	cwt.	52,425

Privilege.

Indigo	Chests	951
Cotton	Bales	676
Do. Thread	do.	108
Gum Arabic	Chests	62
Raw Silk	Bales	14

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

MEAT.*

		Beef. s. d.	Mutton. s. d.	Veal. s. d.	Pork. s. d.	Lamb. s. d.
Apr.	22	6 0	6 4	7 4	7 0	8 0
	29	5 10	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 6
May	7	5 10	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 6
	13	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 6	8 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Apr.	22	5	4	5	4	6	0	7	8
	29	5	4	5	4	6	0	6	4	7	4
May	7	5	4	5	4	6	0	6	4	7	4
	13	5	8	5	4	6	4	6	8	7	8

		St. James's.* Hay. £. s. d.	Straw. £. s. d.	Whitechapel.* Hay. £. s.	Straw. £. s. d.
Apr.	22	6 12 0	2 2 0	6 6	1 18 0
	29	6 12 0	2 2 0	6 8	1 13 0
May	7	6 12 0	2 2 0	6 8	1 13 0
	13	6 14 0	2 2 0	6 10	2 0 0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23½d. | Flat Ordinary — 17d
Dressing Hides 20 | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Crop Hides for cut. 22 | per dozen — 34
Ditto, 50 to 70 40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
Soap, yellow, 107s.; mottled, 114s.; curd, 108.
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.; moulds, 15s. 6d.

WHEAT.

Apr.	22	5,864	quarters.	Average	83s.	3¾d.
	29	4,603	—	—	—	—	87	8¼
May	7	5,318	—	—	—	—	87	9
	13	3,811	—	—	—	—	91	4½

FLOUR.

Apr.	22	16,409	sacks.	Average	84s.	3d.
	29	15,509	—	—	—	—	84	2¾
May	7	15,604	—	—	—	—	84	2

BREAD.

		Peck Loaf. s. d.	Half Peck. s. d.	Quartern. s. d.
Apr.	22	4 11	2 5¼d.	1 2¾d.
	29	4 11	2 5¼	1 2¾
May	7	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
	13	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

		Sunderland. s.	to	s.	Newcastle. s.	to	s.
Apr.	22	41	to	47	44	to	65
	29	44		50	46		65
Mar.	7	44		49	46		65
	13	46		48	43		57

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
Apr.	21	33	47	45	29,55	21	Snow
	22	44	47	43	,0	28	Cloudy
	23	3	46	42	30 ,05	21	Cloudy
	24	40	47	39	,30	25	Cloudy
	25	39	47	46	,25	26	Cloudy
	26	46	49	46	29 ,2	0	Rain
	27	49	52	47	,60	29	Cloudy
	28	48	55	40	,44	10	Rain
	29	40	45	38	,82	51	Cloudy
	30	42	52	44	,69	55	Fair
May	1	47	52	44	,27	10	Rain
	2	42	51	40	,53	14	Showery
	3	40	53	42	,80	60	Fair
	4	45	56	49	,90	10	Cloudy
	5	49	55	43	30,02	80	Fair
	6	45	59	49	,28	65	Fair
	7	51	65	57	,34	65	Fair
	8	57	65	51	,29	75	Fair
	9	54	66	51	,14	76	Fair
	10	53	67	54	,05	81	Fair
	11	57	72	57	29,99	95	Fair
	12	58	72	57	30,00	82	Fair
	13	58	73	60	29,91	79	Fair
	14	61	74	62	,89	70	Fair
	15	,61	74	62	,80	40	Showery
	16	60	73	61	,78	78	Fair
	17	63	73	62	,85	80	Fair
	18	66	75	55	,75	46	Showery
	19	67	75	55	,52	36	Cloudy
	20	58	65	54	,78	36	Cloudy

Prices Current, May 20th 1809.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	18	0	to	4	4	0	Lead, white ———	56	0	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	18	0		4	4	0	Logwood chips —— ton	16	10	0		0	0	0
Barilla	2	18	0		3	4	0	Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	5	10	0		6	10	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	3	0		1	3	6	Mahogany ——— ft.	0	1	3		0	2	4
Camphire, refined....lb.	0	8	0		0	8	9	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0		35	0	0
Ditto unrefined..cwt.	28	0	0		31	0	0	Ditto spermaceti—ton	96	0	0		0	0	0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	9	6		1	15	0	Ditto whale ———	38	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto East-India.....	0	5	2		0	6	9	Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	6	3	0		6	14	0	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	1	2	0		1	4	0
Ditto ordinary	3	17	0		4	18	0	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	0	0		7	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9		0	2	0	Rice, Carolina.....	2	16	0		3	1	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	3		0	1	6	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	5	0		0	6	3
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	1	0		0	1	1	Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	0		0	4	6
Ditto East-India	0	0	9		0	1	3	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	0	0		0	0	0
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3	18	0		0	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	3	0	0		3	15	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——	0	19	0		2	12	6
———Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	4	17	0		0	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	125	0	0		128	0	0	Ditto Russia, white	4	10	0		4	12	0
Ditto Petersburgh	120	0	0		125	0	0	Ditto———, yellow	4	16	0		4	17	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	0	7	0		0	0	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar	2	15	0		0	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0	Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Ditto English	0	0	0		0	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	6		0	1	2
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	0	9	0		11	11	0	Ditto Virginia ———	0	0	6		0	1	3
Hemp, Riga.....ton	112	0	0		114	0	0	Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh	112	0	0		114	0	0	Whale-fins (Greenl.)ton.	38	0	0		39	0	0
Hops	3	10	0		4	18	0	Wine, Red Port—pipe	96	0	0		100	0	0
Indigo Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	0	Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6	Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Swedish	30	0	0		31	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	90	0	0		92	0	0
Ditto Norway	26	0	0		27	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	43	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto red ———ton	44	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-0——Ditto at sight, 30-5——Rotterdam, 9-11——Hamburgh, 29-6——Altona, 29-7——Paris, 1 day's date 20-1——Ditto, 2 us. 20-5——Madrid, in paper — ——Ditto, eff. 44——Cadiz, in paper — ——Cadiz, eff. 39——Bilboa, 41——Palermo, per oz. 92——Leghorn, 57——Genoa, 50——Venice, eff 52——Naples, 42——Lisbon, 61——Oporto, 62——Dublin, per cent. 9¼——Cork, do. 9¼——Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th April, to 20th May, 1809.

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, 36, Clements Lane.

1809	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Exchq. Bills.	£ s. d. Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Apr. 21	244½	60⅞	67⅛	82	98⅜	18 3/8	—	—	—	184½	14p	—	—	—	10 12 p	22 4 0	67⅞	—	—
22	—	60⅞	67⅛	82	98⅜	18 3/8	—	—	—	184½	14p	—	—	—	11 14 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
24	—	60⅞	67⅛	81¾	98⅜	18⅜	—	—	—	—	13 14p	—	—	—	12 14 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
26	—	60⅞	67⅛	82	98¼	18⅛	—	—	—	184½	15 16p	—	—	—	12 14 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
27	245	60⅞	67⅛	82¼	98¼	18⅛	—	—	—	185¼	14 16p	—	—	—	10 13 p	ditto	67⅞	—	—
28	245	67	67⅛	82½	98⅝	—	—	—	—	185¼	14 16p	—	—	—	10 13 p	ditto	68	—	—
29	—	67⅛	67⅛	82½	98⅝	18 3/8	—	—	—	—	14 15p	—	—	—	10 12 p	ditto	68⅛	—	94¾
May 2	245½	67	67⅛	82½	98¾	18 3/8	—	—	—	185¾	14 15p	—	—	—	9 12 p	none	67⅞	—	—
3	—	60⅞	67⅛	82⅜	98⅜	18 3/8	—	65½	7¼	—	13 15p	—	—	—	9 12 p	—	67⅞	—	94⅞
4	245¼	67	67⅛	82⅜	98⅜	18⅛	—	65⅝	7¼	185¾	14 15p	—	—	—	9 12 p	—	67⅞	—	94⅛
5	246	60⅞	67⅛	82⅜	98⅜	18⅛	—	65⅝	7¼	—	13 14p	—	—	—	8 18 p	—	67¾	—	94⅛
6	245¾	60⅞	67⅛	82⅜	98⅜	18⅛	—	—	7¼	—	12 13p	—	—	—	7 10 p	—	67¾	—	—
8	245¾	67⅛	67⅛	82⅜	98⅜	18⅛	—	—	—	—	12 14p	—	—	—	7 11 p	—	68	—	—
9	—	60⅞	67⅛	82	98⅜	18⅛	—	—	7¼	—	13 14p	—	—	—	9 14 p	—	67⅞	—	94⅜
10	245¾	67	67⅛	82⅜	98⅜	18⅛	—	65⅝	7¼	—	13 14p	—	—	—	8 12 p	—	67⅞	—	94⅛
12	245¾	67⅛	67⅛	82⅜	99	18⅛	—	65¾	7 7/8	185½	13 14p	—	—	—	9 12 p	—	68¼	—	94⅛
13	245½	67⅛	68	82⅜	98⅝	18⅜	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	9 12 p	—	68	—	—
15	—	67⅛	68	82⅜	99	—	—	65½	—	185¾	14 15p	—	—	—	10 13 p	—	68	—	—
16	245¾	67⅛	68⅛	82⅜	99⅛	—	—	—	—	185¾	15 16p	—	—	—	10 14 p	—	68⅛	—	—
18	246½	67⅛	68⅛	83	99	—	—	—	7¼	187	16 17p	67½	—	—	11 14 p	—	68¼	—	—
19	246½	67⅛	68⅛	83	99⅛	18 3/8	—	—	—	—	15 17p	—	—	—	11 14 p	—	68⅜	—	—
20	—	67⅛	68⅛	83⅜	99⅛	—	—	—	—	186¾	16 17p	—	—	—	11 14 p	—	68	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, May 20th, 1809.

At 1½ gs. *To* Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Wewmouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.
4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, *(Comp. ships)*, return £3.—*From* Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, *American ships.*
At 5 gs. *To* Madeira to U. S. of America.
At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.
At 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, return £4.
At 10 gs. Senegambia—U. S. of America, *(Brit. ships)*, return £5.—Jamaica to U. S. America.
At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in May, 1809, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1,020 per share, dividing £40 per share clear per annum.—Monmouthshire, £107, dividing £5 per share clear.—Grand Junction, £163, dividing £4 clear.—Ellesmere, £66.—Wilts and Berks, £27.—Kennet and Avon, £23.—West India Dock Stock, £174. 10s. per cent.—London Dock, £120 to 121.—Globe Assurance, £117. 10s.—Albion, £8 per Share prem.—ock Life Assurance, 5s. per Share prem.

	At 4 *gs.* St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, *(Comp.*	At 10 *gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America,

CHAPEL of the RENT in the ROCK *under* CALVARY.